The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902. NO. 5.

Pleads for the Farmers.

HON. L. RHONE ON RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK, JAN. 10, 1902.

HON. L. RHONE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to supplement our previous communication, to you containing the views of the President, the Secretary of War and the Military Governor of Cuba as to the necessity for a reciprocity treaty which will enable her to live, with the enclosed condensed address of Hon. A. B. Farquhar before the Academy of Science at Philadelphia. No one is better qualified to speak on this subject than Mr. Farquhar, and you will be interested in reading what he says. No matter what action is taken on other reciprocity treaties, that with Cuba should be promptly made and ratified, for the industrial and political situation there is acute. Our American producers and consumers, as a whole, are also interested in this matter, for a proper reciprocity treaty with Cuba will give us that important market, which is now largely supplied by other countries, and give our industries cheaper raw material in raw sugar, tobacco, iron ore and woods, and our fruit growers, preservers and consumers cheaper refined sugar. Our beet and cane sugar interests will will oppose it.

Truly yours,
U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. Thurber, Prest.

P. S.—If you think so won't you write your Senators and Member of Congress to that effect. If you have already written them, write them again expressing any supplementary thought that may have occurred to you in this matter, or get any organization with which you are connected to pass resolutions and forward them to your Senators and Representative.

CENTRE HALL, PA.,
January 18, 1902.

MR F. B. THURBER,
Prest. U. S. Export Ass'n,
New York.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your several communications enclosing extracts from the President's message, views of Secretary of War Root and of Mr. Farquhar, and read them with considerable interest. In my opinion our Government should deal justly with Cuba and possibly owes more to her prosperity than she does to other nations. But it is singular that only the poor Cuban farmer shall be taken into consideration. The prime object of the promoters of this scheme is to open trade for the American manufacturers, American Traders and American Bankers, but no thought is given to the poor American farmer and planter who barely ekes out an existence by producing the semi-tropical fruits and raw cane and beet sugars Farmers of this country are not ready to step into the trap of interested speculators until they know more as to how it shall affect them.

If we are to have free trade and reciprocity for the American farmer to contend with, let us throw open wide the doors of commercialism, so that the farmer can also buy in the cheapest markets of the world.

Really, what the American farmer most needs, under the present depressed conditions, is a bounty on the exports of staples of agriculture so as to enable him to get a living price for his product and at the same time enable him to under-sell the agriculturalists in the cheap labor countries of South America, India and Russia.

The farmers of the United States at present do not realize over twenty-five cents a day for their labor, to say nothing of the capital they have invested. They are unable to hire high priced American labor; but their women and children must toil in the fields as they do in many of the cheap labor countries of the world. The American laborer is no longer willing to husk corn, pitch hay, remove rocks and toil in the burning sun; therefore the farmer and his family must do this work at a wage rate not exceeding twenty-five cents a day or leave it undone.

Why not help the toiling American farmer first? An export bounty of ten cents on a bushel on wheat might cost the Government fifteen million dollars. It would enhance the price of the four hundred million bushels of wheat that is consumed at home at least ten cents a bushel, without costing the Government one cent, thus adding forty millions dollars to the farmers' returns for his labor. Apply this same rule to other staple agricultural products exported, the price of which is fixed in the foreign markets, and you would add at least a hundred million dollars to the returns of farmers for their products and labor. Then the farmer could afford to be liberal with the agricultural toilers in other countries.

But if you are not willing to do this, give us cheap Chinese farm laborers, and we will be better able to compete with the cheap labor agricultural countries of the world without asking for Government paternalism.

It was James G. Blaine who said that "you could never add a penny to a barrel of flour or a bushel of wheat by a tariff; that the prices of these products were fixed in Liverpool, and that the American price would be less the Liverpool price, the cost of transportation." If that be true, the only way you can protect the farmer, to offset the protection the American manufacturer receives by a tariff, is by an export bounty.

You had better take the tariff away from the sugar refineries instead of from the producers of raw sugar in this country. The farmer has been fooled often enough.

What I state above has been my observation as a farmer and as a member of the Legislative Committees of the State and National Granges.

Respectfully yours,
LEONARD RHONE.

LOCALS.

Roy Linn, a ten-year-old son of John Linn, of Watsontown, Friday fell through the ice of a pool and drowned.

A rally of the Junior Christian Endeavor of the Reformed church will be held in the Reformed church Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, to which all are invited.

George H. Emerick, who is in for music at all times, is soliciting scholars for a singing class to be conducted by Prof. E. W. Crawford in Grange Arcadia.

Driving Horse for Sale.—Wilbur Henney, of Centre Hall, offers for sale a splendid driving horse—a perfect family beast; is a good traveler and makes good appearance.

Mrs. Lettie Sigmiller and children, of W. Virginia, are visiting her father, Samuel Bitner, at Potters Mills. Mr. Sigmiller is a moulder in the car shops in West Virginia, and is making big money.

D. Geiss Wagner and sister, Mrs. C. E. Flink, of Manhattan, Illinois, returned to their western homes Monday. They came east to attend the funeral of their step-mother, Mrs. Jacob Wagner, which occurred recently.

The Home Magazine for February treats on such subjects as "The Presidents and the Presidential Success," "The shops and wares of Chinatown," "The "Boers' Last Trek," etc. Besides it has a great variety of other articles and a distinctive children's department.

George McCormick, son of W. W. McCormick, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, was kicked by a horse Thursday afternoon. Mr. McCormick was making room in his stable to entertain horses being driven to the funeral of J. W. Smith, and it was while the lad was in the act of leading his father's horse, the animal kicked, striking the boy on the jaw. There was considerable excitement for a while, but after the flow of blood from the cut was stayed, Dr. H. S. Alexander discovered that little harm had been done.

LOCALS.

Thomas Fleisher, of Colyer, was one of last week's callers.

Morris Runkle, of near Tusseyville, is being kept in doors this week nursing the mumps. Morris is too big a boy to have little boy's ailments.

Mary Krumbine, who has been visiting with the family of Rev. W. W. Rhoads, at Grover, Bradford county, for the last three weeks, returned home Monday evening.

Charles Frazier, of Colyer, was in town Monday. He purposes having sale of his farm stock and implements on March 5. He prefers being a "woodsman," and will swing the axe for a living after next spring.

Mrs. W. B. Mingle, Thursday of last week went to Philadelphia, where for the next four weeks she will remain with her daughter, Mrs. J. Emory Hoy, 5010 Florence avenue, and brother, P. Gross Yearick, 2034 North 18th Street.

The Democratic caucus passed off very satisfactory at Centre Hill last Saturday. Great interest was taken in all the different offices. Two hundred and forty votes were polled, showing that Potter township Democracy is alive to its own interests.

The upper end of Penns Valley, about Pine Grove Mills, experienced a severe snow storm Sunday. Snow fell to a considerable depth, and drifts made the roads impassable in some sections of the country. Tuesday mercury fell two below zero.

Mabel Bair, thirteen-year-old daughter of John Bair, of near Tusseyville, met with a serious accident Friday evening on her way home from school; in jumping from a sled she slipped and fell upon the ice breaking her collar bone and bruising her face badly.

W. B. Mingle, Esq., who looks after properties in and about Centre Hall as owner, agent, or executor that require twenty-five tenants, casually remarked that he had a man for each. His business as a justice of the peace—omitting petty suits—is rapidly growing, and he is occasionally called upon to unite lovers in marriage.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

W. C. Meyers purchased the Kimport farm on the Branch, containing ninety-two acres. The price paid was $2,800.

Don't forget that Saturday night there will be moving pictures in Grange Arcadia.

Twins—boy and girl—were born to Mr. and Mrs Paul Sheffer, at Bellefonte, Friday of last week. Mrs. Sheffer is a daughter of Samuel Musser, of Scranton.

Earl Fleming, who teaches a school at Wingate, Monday a week ago returned to the home of his aunt, Miss Kate Fleisher, in this place, sick and has been confined to bed ever since.

Baby boy Henney put in an appearance Friday night of last week; weight nine pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Henney are more than delighted with the new arrival, and especially with his plumpness and hardy appearance.

Mrs. J. W. Runkle is nursing a very sore arm which was caused by her foot slipping while standing near the stove. In trying to prevent herself from falling to the floor, her arm struck full length on the top of the stove, burning it severely.

The financial statement of the Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Patrons of Husbandry, will be found elsewhere in this issue. The statement shows the company doing a very good business and the rate of insurance among the lowest.

A. E. Patton, of Clearfield county, declares that he is not a candidate for congress. Now he is being thought of as a candidate for State Senator in the Centre-Clearfield-Clinton district. If the Republicans want Mr. Patton defeated, let them put him up.

James Carson, who farmed one of the Curtin farms, near Bellefonte, for sixteen years, next spring will move to the Cameron Burnside farm, vacated by Morris Furey, on the Jacksonville road. Mr. Carson's son, William, will become tenant on the Curtin farm.

The services of J. Allison Shull, of the Illinois college of photography, has been secured by W. W. Smith, who has galleries at State College, Centre Hall and Millheim. Mr. Shull is thoroughly acquainted with all the up-to-date photographic methods, and Mr. Smith proposes giving the public the benefit.

W. W. Smith, the photographer, is equipped to do carbon work, which is by far the finest process in photography known. Owing to the fact that it can be produced in fifteen different colors, it is admirably adapted to all styles of work. Mr. Smith's work is equal to that of photographers in cities, but at country prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace White, who live at Axemann, gave a dance to their friends Friday night of last week. Those who tripped the fantastic toe were from Axemann, Pleasant Gap, Centre Hall, Bellefonte, Clearfield, Nittany Mountain and Paddy Mountain. John Bitner, of Potters Mills, was chief musician, and J. A. Hoover looked after the preliminaries of the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Kyle, of near Milroy, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Friday evening. That Mr. and Mrs. Kyle are not lacking in friends was shown on this occasion, probably two hundred and fifty guests being assembled in the commodious and comfortable home. They were present from various parts of Mifflin county and also from Centre, Clinton, Clearfield and Blair counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Furey, of Bellefonte; H. W. D. English, and Rev. Ferris, Episcopal minister of Pittsburg, were in Centre Hall Monday looking for a suitable home for Mrs. King, sister of Mr. English. The English family is originally from Milroy, and frequently passed through Centre Hall on the old Lewistown-Bellefonte turnpike when it was the main thoroughfare in this section. The lady always said that if she ever became able to live retired, she wanted to locate in Centre Hall, and her ideas were brought to a finish by their coming here Monday, buying a home, which she will occupy after April 1st. The home purchased was the McCulley property, which will be remodeled and made to look modern. Mr. English, with his friend, Rev. Ferris, intend spending part of the summer months in this place. But, who is Mr. English? He is National President of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew throughout the United States, and is president of a glass trust with headquarters at Pittsburg—intelligent, refined, wealthy, and a gentleman of good tastes, which he shows by selecting Centre Hall as the mode of his sister.

COUNTY COURT NEWS.

AS REPORTED BY J. VICTOR ROYER, ESQ.

The regular January term of court convened on Monday at 9 a. m. The morning was taken up in hearing petitions and motions, returns of constables and other regular routine work. R. Clarence Daley, of Romola, was appointed chairman of the grand jury.

The only case disposed of in the morning was Laura E. Wright vs. J. S. Housman, administrator of the estate of Franklin Wright, late of Potter township, deceased. This was a matter of simply taking a verdict; one was granted for $122 39.

The first case in the afternoon was Commonwealth vs. Oscar De Long. The indictment in this case was for larceny; the defendant was charged with stealing a young cow from Geo. Hendricks. It appears from the evidence that Oscar De Long and Rufus Johnson were butchers trading under the name of Johnson and De Long; that they had entered into a contract with George Hendricks, of Liberty township, for two young cattle. The evidence as to the terms of the contract conflicted; the prosecution was brought because Hendricks claimed that the cattle were removed without his consent before the terms of the contract were complied with. The court held that the evidence did not sustain the charge and instructed the jury to find verdict of not guilty.

The remainder of the day was consumed with the case of John Murray vs. Edward Sellers. This was an appeal from a judgment of justice court in action of assumpsit to recover for materials and labor used in the repair of a house owned by Sellers. This house was originally owned by Murray and was sold on bond held by Sellers. Sellers offered to reconvey the property to Murray, on condition that he could raise the necessary funds or securities. Murray made the repairs under this agreement; Sellers sold the property to Herman and Murray brought this action to recover. Verdict of $93 38 for plaintiff.

Verdict was taken in the case of Perry McCaleb vs. John L. Heckman, executor of the estate of Joseph Markle, for $271 25.

The first case taken up Tuesday was Commonwealth vs. John Raymond. The defendant was charged with open lewdness; prosecutor Policeman Harry Miller. The court suspended sentence during good behavior of defendant.

In Commonwealth vs. Robert Cook, Cook was arrested by John Robb for assault and battery alleged to have been committed near Cook's residence in Howard. Jury brought in a verdict of guilty; the court sentenced defendant to pay ten dollars fine and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. John Longwell and Ezekiel Confer was next taken up. This was brought by Mrs. Mary Walker, charging neglect of duty; Longwell and Confer are the poor overseers of Boggs township; Mrs. Walker is a pauper and charged them with not providing proper clothing and food. Verdict, not guilty, county to pay the costs.

In the case of Com. vs. R. A. Stuart the grand jury ignored the bill of indictment and placed the costs upon the county. The defendant was charged with assault and battery by John Iddings.

A nol. pros. was filed in the case of Com. vs. Lloyd Stover, who was indicted for assault and battery, larceny and highway robbery. Andrew Watkins was the prosecutor.

The grand jury ignored the bill of indictment in the cases of Com. vs. James Witmer, who was charged with the crime of larceny. Wm. Witmer, father of the defendant, was the prosecutor.

The case of M. J. D. Hubler vs. James C. Condo, which was an appeal, was continued for the reason that defendant and his entire family were sick.

S. H. Runkle vs. Samuel and Christ Durst, settled the threshing case Saturday evening before the convening of court. The Dursts paid Runkle ten dollars, and the suit was declared off. Dursts paid the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Fetters charged with malicious mischief; nol pros entered.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. F. Wolf, charged with larceny; prosecutor John Ebert; nol pros entered.

The following bills were ignored:

Commonwealth vs. R. A. Erhard, assault and battery; county to pay the cos's.

Commonwealth vs. Harvey Oswalt, larceny; prosecutor, John G. Uzzle; bill ignored, prosecutor to pay the costs.

On the common pleas list the other cases were disposed of as follows:

The Regal M'f'g. Co. vs. Rebecca Ratowsky and her husband Harry Ra-

(Continued on 8th Page.)

Correlation in Studies.

PAPER BY MR. J. B. STROHM AT TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, Boalsburg, January 27.

The period of the world in which we are living is one of great activity. Life, from its dawn to its close, is a mad rush. We eat, live, and travel fast, make money fast, and spend it still faster. This same push and drive which we observe in everything about us—this living of seventy years into forty, is found also in our educational methods. Our children are rushed through the schools, and into business or professional life, while we think them yet in pinafores. Under our graded courses of study, our children complete the prescribed course, pass the final examination, are awarded their diplomas, and go out from the public schools to assume the responsibilities and battle with the stern realities of life, at a very tender age. Just when they become capable of doing systematic work; when the mind is beginning to broaden, when their progress is most rapid and satisfactory, they leave our schools to enter upon the struggles for livelihood. I have profound pity for the children whose school life must end so early. There is something the matter with our system of school management, which permits such injustice being done to our children, who ought to be kept in the schools the full time contemplated by our common school law.

But since these conditions exist, and there does not seem to be any feasible plan for changing them, teachers and boards of education must adapt themselves and their work in the school room so as to save as much time as possible, and to waste none.

Practical common sense requires the consideration of ways and means of correlating studies.

Correlation and co-ordination are educational terms about which much discussion is turning. The term, correlation,—from correlate, means: "to have reciprocal or mutual relations, or to put into relation with each other; to connect together by the disclosure of a mutual relation or dependence." The term correlation, as used by educators, seems to refer more specifically to a system of study considered as an integral unit; and that subjects of study are correlated when each holds its relative place in a prescribed course of study. That is, such an arrangement of the subjects or branches to be taught, as will insure to each branch of study, the attention which its importance demands. The arrangement should be such that, no one branch will be taught to the neglect of another, which may be equally or possibly more important. No course of study ought to be arranged without first determining the relative importance of each subject, and until that is properly determined, no subject can be assigned its proper place in the curriculum.

It is a most important need in the art of teaching that the various subjects to be taught, should be so combined as to produce harmonious results. When the different subjects are so taught that each will emphasize and assist all others to which it is plainly related; when good teaching done in one subject is not neutralized by careless or inferior work done in another, then will be realized that concord contemplated by a proper correlation in studies.

But we must be careful, lest in our zeal we cover too wide a range, and our teaching become superficial. We must strive toward thoroughness; toward intensity rather than quantity, a little well done, than much poorly performed. The complete mastery of one principle is worth a smattering of many.

The teacher, who would do valuable correlative teaching must, himself, be a student. He needs a special preparation, an inspiration obtained from drinking deeply and continuously at the fountain of knowledge. He must be a teacher and not merely a hearer of recitations, in the preparation for which the pupils may have learned the language of the text, but failed to grasp the ideas it contains. In the act of teaching there should be a close fellowship between the pupil and teacher. They should go over the lesson together. There should be something in every sentence to stimulate inquiry.

Then through question and suggestion, leading points should be developed, their reference to other facts established, and related ideas correlated. Important facts and ideas will thus become fixed in the memory, and so classified that they may be recalled, easily, because they are so rationally related as to constitute knowledge. By pursuing such methods instead of the memoriter, there will be a reclothing of the thought in the pupils' own language, and this is of infinitely more importance, and decidedly more beneficial, than a careless, thoughtless reproduction of the language of the text book. Instead of permitting pupils to recite memorized lessons, let us talk with them on the subjects which have been studied, and elicit their ideas, and if they have obtained wrong conceptions, let us correct them. We must do this or we shall produce mouthers instead of thinkers. A lesson which the pupil memorizes is usually not learned. Unless he can put the facts of the lesson in their proper relation to each other, and to other facts of the same or of a related subject, his studying has not been of the proper sort.

The measure of the teacher's power is his ability to arouse the mind Clever pupils will learn even if the matter is imperfectly presented, and the teacher shows but little enthusiasm; but those of average ability, and particularly the stupid, can be aroused only by the touch of a master hand, to the highest mental activity of which they are capable. By the earnest and well chosen questions of the teacher, the interest of the entire class is deepened. The bright pupils are enthusiastic, those of medium ability are on the alert and the dull are quickened. Mind acts on mind, earnestness begets enthusiasm, interest creates interest, and the whole class feels the stimulus of his enthusiasm.

We should aim to make our teaching practical. The times and conditions which surround us make it imperative. The great American public demands, that when the pupils go out from the schools they shall have a practical knowledge of the subjects studied; not a knowledge conditioned upon their ability to recall musty rules and formulae; but such mental training as will give them clear conceptions of truth, the power of mind to detect error, the strength of mind that will enable them to enter upon the activities of life, thoroughly equipped for more advanced study, business, or social life, and for the high duties of citizenship.

Local and Personal.

Two inches of snow Sunday.

Wm. McClenahan is a juror this week from Centre Hall.

Potter township had the largest attendance at caucus Saturday afternoon ever known.

The Ladies' Home Journal will have a story by Frank R. Stockton "A Lady or a Tiger" story about a balloon in the March number.

Miss Tace Kreamer, daughter of Merchant H. W. Kreamer, arrived Thursday of last week. She had been staying in Johnstown with her sister, Mrs. S. H. Heckman for the past few months.

Chas. E. McClellan, of Millheim, writes that the Reporter brings him home news that he much appreciates, which could be secured in no other way. This is only one of the many kind expressions sent to the editor of the Reporter, and pardon is asked for its appearance here.

Scribner's Magazine for February contains discussions of questions of the greatest national importance; short fiction by clever writers, beautifully illustrated; several art articles; an installment of F. Hopkinson Smith's serial of artist life in New York; and poems by Winston Churchill, Edith Wharton and others.

Sugar Valley has several cases of diphtheria.

The North American and the Philadelphia Union party parted company.

Ex-County Commissioner Frank Adams was quite ill at his Bellefonte home last week.

Miss Edith Sankey, of Potters Mills, spent a week with her cousin, Miss May Rhone, in this place.

John Glace, who for the past few years has been staying in Southern New York, is home with his father, George W. Glace, west of town.

Mrs. R. S. Camp, of Lock Haven, daughter of John Wolf, of near Potters Mills, is the guest of the family of Hon. L. Rhone. Mrs. Camp is a frequent visitor at the Rhone home.

The wife of Prof. McKee, of State College, is suffering seriously from the effects of paralysis, since Saturday. Her condition is such that little hope is entertained for her recovery.

John Swartzell, the veteran surveyor and one of Mifflin county's most widely known citizens, died at his home near Siglerville, Wednesday of last week, at the age of eighty-four years. In early life deceased was a school teacher, but for many years was a surveyor and continued in fairly active service until a few years ago.

BIG EXPLOSION SHOOK NEW YORK

Giant Blast in Rapid Transit Tunnel Creates Havoc.

SIX PERSONS KILLED, MANY INJURED

The Famous Murray Hill Hotel Probably Permanently Wrecked, Holes Torn in the Front of the Grand Central Station, While the Grand Union Hotel and the Manhattan Hospital Also Damaged.

New York, (Special).—The reserve supply of high explosives stored at the Park avenue shaft of the Rapid Transit tunnel, now in course of construction, blew up shortly after noon.

The giant blast killed six persons, injured 100 others and seriously damaged a great deal of property reached by the flying debris and the vibration of the shock.

The irregular square formed by the Murray Hill Hotel on the west, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and the Grand Union Hotel on the east, and the Grand Central Railway station on the north, was the scene of the explosion. The buildings named sustained the greatest damage, but the area affected extended for blocks in the four directions from the centre, some persons feeling the shock nearly half a mile away.

Mr. J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, B. C., was killed by a huge piece of rock hurled with the force of artillery into his room at the Murray Hill Hotel, crushing his head. He was general manager in Canada for the British Columbia Gold Fields Company, Limited.

There were about 500 guests in the front rooms of the Murray Hill Hotel at the time of the accident. All the windows of the hotel were broken, and many of the guests were injured by flying bits of glass. Two sisters of Judge McMahon, of the Court of General Sessions, who lived with him in the hotel, escaped unhurt. Their rooms were demolished.

The sunken approach to the street railway tunnel used by the Madison avenue line cuts through Park avenue, and the shaft of the Rapid Transit subway was run down beside it at the intersection of East Forty-first street. The street railway approach was housed over with a superstructure used for the operating plant of the Rapid Transit contractors.

Temporary buildings for storage purposes were thrown up against the superstructure at the mouth of the shaft, and there the explosion occurred. It tore a great gorge in the street, demolished the temporary buildings and part of the superstructure, and sent a mass of earth, splintered timber and twisted iron high in the air. Much of this went battering against the front of the Murray Hill Hotel, and although the walls and main structure of the building stood the shock, nearly every room in the front of the house was wrecked.

TREATY IS SIGNED.

United States to Buy Danish West Indies For $4,000,000.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary Hay and Mr. Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington, signed the treaty arranged between the two Governments ceding the Danish West Indies Islands to this country for a sum believed to be about $4,000,000. The negotiation of this treaty was consummated several weeks ago, but recently the State Department was advised that Denmark would refuse to sign it on account of strong opposition developed at home against the sale of the islands.

The treaty will now be transmitted to the Senate for action, and Denmark will refer the question of the sale to a plebiscite. Should the people of Denmark strongly urge the rejection of the treaty Denmark may decline to ratify it. Not much objection is expected here from the people of the islands, as the treaty is so framed that they are not called upon to surrender their Danish allegiance, and they may remain Danes in fact and in name while enjoying whatever advantages in a commercial way may result from a transfer of the islands to the United States.

UGLY BLAZE IN MOBILE.

Prominent Society Man and a Laborer Lost Their Lives.

Mobile, Ala. (Special.)—Fire in the wholesale business district destroyed property to the value of $300,000, and caused the death of Richard H. Vidmer, a leading society man of Mobile, and Bat Thomas, a negro laborer from New Orleans. Three firemen were injured, two slightly and one painfully. Mr. Vidmer and Thomas were assisting the firemen in subduing the flames and were caught by falling walls. Mr. Vidmer was a prominent Hoo Hoo and was once vice grand snark for Alabama.

The fire broke out on the second floor of the Michael & Lyons Grocery Company, in the office occupied by E. Holzborn & Co., cotton brokers. The entire loss is almost covered by insurance.

Alabama Great Southern Railway.

Cincinnati, O., (Special).—Word has been received here that W. J. Murphy has been made general manager of the Alabama Great Southern Railway, and that the general offices of that road will be removed from Washington to Cincinnati. Murphy still remains as general manager of the Queen and Crescent route, of which the Alabama Great Southern is a part, from Chattanooga to Meriden, Miss., but heretofore the latter has been under the separate management of Frank S. Gannon.

Vast Treasure Was Buried.

Pekin (By Cable).—Chinese officials have found treasure to the value of over $72,000,000 in gold and silver, which was buried in the women's quarters of the palace before the court fled from Pekin. The court has granted $600,000 annually to Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Pichili, for the maintenance of an army of 100,000 men in that province. Yuan Shi Kai has been given practical control of the army and navy of China. He proposes to engage Japanese instructors for the army and British instructors for the navy.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Harry J. Ziegler, of Lancaster, Pa., whose divorced wife lives in that city, was found fatally wounded in a Chicago hotel. A woman who says she was his wife was wounded. The man died, but left a note stating they had agreed to die together, and that his wife did the shooting. The woman says he fired the shots.

Henry George Wilson, formerly captain of the Salvation Army in York, skipped with his collections as agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Two negroes who had murdered a white man, whose hogs they had stolen, were lynched in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

The anthracite miners have asked the recently appointed peace committee to take up their case with the operators.

The Chinese playgoers in a San Francisco theatre created a riot because the leading tragedian failed to please.

Many Adams county (Pa.) farmers were fleeced by a bogus doctor.

Admiral Schley had a series of enthusiastic receptions in Chicago, in the course of which he declared that under no circumstances would he risk losing the love of his fellow-countrymen by accepting political office.

William Strother, the negro attendant at the Vista Turkish Bathhouse, in St. Louis, admitted having killed Alexander D. Cooper, the millionaire while the latter was asleep in the establishment.

The men at the Norfolk Navy Yard will endeavor to have Secretary Long's ruling about vacations changed by congressional action. It has caused much dissatisfaction.

A jubilation was held in Boston to celebrate the removal of the last black patch from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union map.

The United States cruiser Olympia went into commission at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

Col. Charles H. Burton, formerly inspector-general of the Division of Cuba, testified in the trial of the Cuban postal fraud cases at Havana that examination of the books of C. F. W. Neely disclosed the probable embezzlement of about $100,000. On cross-examination Burton said he had bought a carriage from the insular funds, and other army officers, he said, had done the same.

Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, renovated and modernized at a cost of nearly $400,000 at the Charleston Navy Yard, will take part in the naval greeting to Prince Henry.

President Hill, of the Northern Pacific, was one of the witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is in Chicago investigating the big railroad combine.

Despondent, John McCormick, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., strangled himself, and Harmon Burrow, of Somerset, Pa., drank carbolic acid, with fatal results.

Judge Jenkins, of the United States Court of Appeals, in Milwaukee, decided that semitontine insurance policies belong to the assets of a bankrupt.

Justice of the Peace Harry Smith committed suicide in Wheeling, W. Va.

Martin Melvin was shot dead while trying to break into the hotel of Isaac Evans, at Duryea, Pa.

A large meeting in the interest of reciprocity was held in Havana and resolutions were adopted declaring it was a duty which the United States owed Cuba to establish relations of reciprocity with the island.

Foreign.

The uncertainty as to whether President Roosevelt will accept a gift from Emperor William has caused some discussion in official circles in Berlin. It is said that no gift will be offered if an intimation is given that it must be declined.

General Garces, in New York, received advices from the Columbian Liberals stating that the army under General Soto had defeated the Conservative forces, led by General Franjaver and a Jesuit priest, and that the priest was killed.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, in explaining the reason for breaking her engagement to marry Count de Fitz-James, says it was due to religious obstacles, as the Count is a Roman Catholic and was divorced two years ago.

Emperor William was warmly cheered by the people of Berlin as he rode to the armory, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, to receive the birthday greetings of the officers.

It was announced in the British House of Commons that a number of cases of smallpox in London had been traced to an outbreak on board the steamer Anglian, from Boston.

The steamer Australia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, went ashore at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland, and broke in two.

It is stated in Berlin that Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, and Dr. Wiegand, of the North German Lloyd Company, before entering into negotiations with Mr. Morgan, will demand a pledge that the American capitalists abstain from buying more shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, received a procession of bankers and manufacturers in Berlin. He said that his observations in France, Italy, Austria and Germany confirmed his belief that their external markets will inevitably become the United States markets.

A Vienna newspaper publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Porte has received reports accusing Miss Stone, the captive missionary, of connivance with the Macedonian Committee. From Sofia it is reported that she and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, will soon be released.

Prince Henry is deeply interested in the dinner to be given him by the American press. Dr. Barth, in the Nation, says: "The modern spirit inspiring the whole expedition is brought sharply into view through the Emperor's brother becoming the guest of journalists."

Financial.

The New York Subtreasury statement shows that the banks gained $1,901,000.

It is rumored that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating for the California Northwestern Railroad to give it an entrance into San Francisco.

Owing to the advance in raw material, it is thought an advance of $2 a ton in the price of bar iron will be made.

The net revenue of the American District Telegraph Company for year ending December 31, 1901, was $103,419, an increase of $16,572.

THEY TOOK THE "THROUGH SAFES"

Southern Train Stopped and Express Car Robbed.

A SOUTH CAROLINA HOLD UP.

Robbers Compelled the Engineer to Run Two Cars of the Train Back to the Nearest Station—The Leader of the Robbers is Supposed to Be Barton Warren—Bloodhounds Have Been Sent For.

Branchville, S. C. (Special.)—A carefully planned and audacious express robbery took place about 7 o'clock on the Southern Railroad, when the passenger train from Charleston reached nearly the exact site of the successful robbery of two years ago, five miles from Branchville.

Seven or eight men were riding on the platform between the engine and baggage car, concealed by the darkness. They were not masked. At the 55-mile post two men crawled over the tender and covered the engineer, John Reynolds, with Winchesters. They fired two shots, one ball passing through Reynolds' cap. Fireman Cobb escaped by jumping off. Conductor Black, who ran out, was covered and ordered back.

By order of these men, a brakeman uncoupled the express, mail and baggage cars, which were taken to Fifty-eight Station, leaving the rest of the cars on the main line. Here several shots were fired into the express car.

One man climbed up, covered Express Messenger Hall with a Winchester and compelled him to open the door. Three men entered the car and stripped the local safe. After threatening Hall with instant death if he did not open the "through" safe, and finding he knew nothing of the combination, the safe was rolled out on the platform. Then the engineer was ordered to return with the three cars to the train, and he obeyed, bringing the train without further incident to Branchville.

Nothing was seen of the men or the safe on passing Fifty-eight. There was only a small amount of booty in the local safe and no one here knows the contents of the through safe. No mail or baggage was touched and no passengers were molested. The robbers disarmed the only employes who had pistols, and resistance was out of the question.

AN APPEAL FROM CUBA.

Merchants Beg Congress to "Save Their Interests From Ruin."

New York, (Special).—The following cablegram was received by the Merchants' Association of this city from the American Club of Havana:

American interests in Cuba aggregating about $80,000,000 urge your body to immediately exert every effort possible through every channel of influence at your command to have Congress grant tariff concessions asked for by the Cuban Commission in order to save their interests from financial ruin. Every commercial interest in Cuba is jeopardized unless immediate favorable action is taken. With reciprocity trade with the United States in manufactured articles will increase $30,000,000 within a year."

The Merchants' Association will file the original message with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. A copy will also be sent to each member of the committee.

MARCONI'S NEW RECORD.

Signal From a Liner 200 Miles Out Probably His.

New York (Special).—Marconi, on board the steamship Philadelphia, sent several messages ashore by wireless telegraphy as the steamer sailed down the bay and out to sea on Wednesday afternoon. They were received aboard the French steamer La Savoie, which was moored alongside her pier. One, sent as the steamer entered a fog below the Narrows, presented Marconi's compliments to C. A. Griscom and James A. Wright, of the American Line.

At 11.05 P. M. Wednesday, when the Philadelphia must have been nearly 200 miles away, it was reported that a signal was sounded which it was believed was from Marconi. If this report is correct a new distance record for ships may have been established.

TOO MANY NEEDLES TO LIVE.

Mr. Booker Sat on a Cushion Full of Them and One Killed Him.

Louisville, Ky., (Special).—W. L. Booker, "the man full of needles," died suddenly here at the home of his daughter. Mr. Booker formerly lived with another daughter in Taylorsville, and while living with her he sat on a cushion full of needles. Most of them were imbedded in his flesh. Some of them were taken out by the physicians, but most of them remained in the flesh. Since that time the needles have been working out in the most unexpected places, coming from his fingers and toes, arms and legs. Coroner Kelly is of opinion that one of the needles attacked the man's heart and caused death.

Fog Causes a Fatal Wreck.

Houston, Tex., (Special).—In a rear end collision between two stock trains near Keller, fifteen miles north of Fort Worth, W. T. Stillwell was instantly killed and his body burned in the wreck, and J. C. Adkins was fatally injured. Failure of the rear train's engineer to see the danger signal through the fog caused the crash.

Spanish Gunboat Damaged.

Vigo, Spain (By Cable).—The obsolete Spanish gunboat Condor has been towed into this port in a damaged condition, due to the explosion of her boiler, which killed two men outright, fatally injured two others, and injured seven others, including the commander of the vessel. The gunboat is practically a wreck. The Condor was built at Barcelona in 1887. She is a single-screw steel vessel and has a displacement of 48 tons. Her length is 78 feet 9 inches, and her beam is 12 feet 12 inches.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The Law Against Anarchists.

The details of a bill restricting anarchy nd anarchists was practically determined upon by the special committee of members of the House Judiciary Committee, appointed to consider this subject. The language of some of the provisions is yet to be settled, but all of the essential features of the forthcoming measure are determind upon.

The measure will provide the death penalty for an attempt to kill or asasult the President or anyone in line of succession for the Presidency.

An accessory before the fact is to be treated as a principal, and an accessory after the fact is punished in a less degree than a principal.

Any person who counsels, advises or advocates the assaulting or killing of any officer of the United States shall be fined or imprisoned.

No alien who advocates an overthrow of organized government or who is affiliated with an organization holding such views, is to be admitted to this country

Provision also is made for the punishment of those conspiring in this country against a foreign ruler.

To Control Trusts.

The Industrial Commission, after several years spent in investigating the industrial condition of the country, with the view of making recommendations calculated to assist in the solution of the problems of the times, has completed and sent to the printer its final report.

On the subject of trusts the commission follows closely the lines of recommendations laid down by the President in his annual message. Supervision by the National Government is recommended. The most radical specific step suggested in that direction by their report is that the books of all corporations should be subject at all times to inspection, as are the books of national banks. This, it is claimed, would go far toward protecting the public against impositions in the way of overcapitalization and other devices. The commission discusses government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, but does not recommend such a departure from present methods.

Gives Congress the Power.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary authorized a favorable report on Senator Hoar's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress the power to designate some one to act as president in case of the disability of both the President and Vice-President. The resolution is as follows:

"In all cases not provided for by article second, clause fifth, of the Constitution, where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the President, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President. The Congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President or Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected.

Rigid Oleo Bill Adopted.

The House Committee on Agriculture by a vote of 12 to 5 ordered the report on an oleomargarine bill, which is even more restrictive than the original Grout bill, introduced by Representative McCleary, of Minnesota.

The original bill placed a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine and butterine colored to imitate yellow butter. The word "yellow" was struck out, thus making the restriction apply to imitations of white or any other kind of butter. Another change makes those who take uncolored butter and color it subject to all the taxes and penalties of manufacturers.

The Florist Industry.

Census statistics of the florist industry of the United States show a total of 6,159 establishments, cultivating and using in their business 42,647 acres, of which 34,692 is improved land. The value of the land and buildings used by these establishments is $50,619,866, of which $22,654,756 represents the buildings alone. The value of the implements for these establishments is $1,367,087.

The value of all the products is $18,387,420. The amount expended for fertilizer was $318,298, and for labor $4,125,799.

Penalty for Short Postage.

The Postoffice Department announced a change in practice, under which hereafter all post cards received in mails from abroad, addressed here, which are wholly unpaid, are subject on delivery to a charge of 4 cents, equal to double the prepaid rate applicable to post cards in international mails, and those short paid are subject to a charge equal to double the amount of deficient postage.

New Philippine Coins.

Sketches of the new Philippine coins, as proposed by the Philippine Commission, were shown to the members of the House Insular Committee by Director of the Mint Roberts. They show a Philippine design, with a native head and wording on one side, while the reverse side shows an American emblem and the wording in English. Mr. Roberts was heard concerning the needs of a revision of the Philippine currency as proposed in the Lodge and Cooper bills.

Boer War Resolution in Congress.

Representative Clark, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution expressing sympathy for the two South African Republics and regret over the sufferings caused by the war. The resolution expresses the hope that this declaration by Congress will influence Great Britain to consider favorably a settlement of the troubles.

Capital News in General.

Secretary Long has aroused the ire of naval officials by declaring his purpose to receive the German Admiral Tirpiz in the government offices, instead of giving him an elaborate official reception.

The House Committee on Ways and Means entered upon the subject of reducing the war revenue taxes, and hearings were accorded to representatives of beer and tea interests.

A prolonged discussion occurred in the Senate over an alleged criticism by General Wheaton upon the attitude of Senators in the Philippine matter.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWENTY-ONE MINERS

Poor Shot Ignited the Gas While 100 Men Were in the Mine.

WORK OF RESCUE DELAYED BY FIRE

Twenty-nine Men in the East Entry of Lost Creek Mine When the Disaster Occurred Eight of Whom Were Still Alive When the Rescuing Party Reached the Scene—Men in Other Parts of the Mine Escaped.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, (Special).—As the result of a terrible mine disaster at Lost Creek, near Oskaloosa, 21 dead are in an improvised morgue and 8 injured men are in a temporary hospital.

The disaster occurred at noon and was what is known as a "dust explosion." The miners had just fired their noon blasts. Burning powder ignited the gas and the explosion followed.

Smoke and debris were blown out of the shaft 200 feet high.

Part of the top works was torn away and the fans and cages were partially wrecked. This made the work of rescue slow, and it was 3 o'clock before volunteer parties dared to venture into the east entrance, where the explosion occurred.

When the rescuers fought their way in a fearful sight greeted them. The dead and injured were terribly burned and mutilated, some of them almost beyond recognition.

Fire, which it was at first feared would prove destructive to the entire mine, had broken out, and this added terror to the spectacle. The flames were finally controlled, and after several of the rescue party had succumbed to the fumes all the dead were found and carried to the top of the shaft.

At the time of the explosion more than 100 men were in the mine, but all except those in the east entry escaped with only slight injury. It was nearly dark when the last of the dead was taken out, and the scenes of anguish among the families of the men were many. Nearly all of the men were married and leave families in poor circumstances.

The mine is owned by the Lost Creek Fuel Company, of this city, and has been in operation about one year. The property loss is about $10,000.

JOHN MITCHELL RE-ELECTED.

Miners' Union President and Secretary Had No Opposition.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—The miners' convention here re-elected John Mitchell president, W. B. Wilson secretary and T. L. Lewis vice-president.

There were no other candidates for these three offices and the entire ballot of the convention was cast for them by the secretary. The only opposition was in the form of a communication sent up to the secretary after the ballot had been cast, protesting against the unanimous election of T. L. Lewis as vice-president. The protest came from the delegate from Local Union No. 319, in Ohio, the State that Vice-President Lewis comes from, and was not read to the convention.

The protest was regarded by the officers to whose notice it came as not worthy of official or formal recognition.

The convention adopted a resolution appropriating $500 to the National McKinley Memorial Fund, after a prolonged discussion.

Miss Ellen Stone's Brother.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—Perley Stone, a brother of Miss Ellen Stone, the captive missionary, called upon Secretary Hay and had a long talk over the prospects of his sister's release. The last advices of the State Department indicate that these are now very promising, and important news is expected in this connection in a day or two.

Porto Rico Counterfeiters.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special).—The United States marshal has seized $3,000 in counterfeit silver, near Ponce. The counterfeits were quarters, half dollars and dollars. Two men, Roman Rentas and Moreno Ortiz, were arrested and bailed after a hearing before the United States commissioner. The coins were almost perfect.

Signing Manchurian Treaty.

Pekin, (By Cable).—It is expected that the Manchurian treaty will be signed within a week. Diplomats here do not manifest much interest in it, as they do not believe any written treaties will in the slightest degree affect the policy of Russia in Manchuria. A separate contract with the Russo-Chinese Bank secures to the bank complete control of the railroads and mines.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

General Wheaton, commander of the Department of the North Philipines, says 50,000 soldiers will be required on the islands for five years.

The United Mineworkers' Convention in Indianapolis, by a rising vote, exonerated President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the charges brought against them by Miss Mollie Meredith.

Col. Gilbert Bentley, a wealthy timberman of Big Sandy Valley, W. Va., and Riley Ramey fought a duel with pistols and Bentley was killed.

Prof. J. L. Jarman, of Emory and Henry College, was elected superintendent of the State Normal School at Farnville, Va.

Mrs. Bula Abbey, of Spartan, Tenn., a religious enthusiast, plucked her eyes out and died from the effects of the injury.

A. Dean Cooper, a wealthy St. Louis man, was murdered in a Turkish bath establishment in that city.

President Castro, of Venezuela, sustained the action of the authorities at La Guaira in preventing M. Secrestat to land, and the French government is insisting that he be allowed to land.

T. P. O'Connor, in a speech in the House of Commons, declared that President Roosevelt was in thorough sympathy with the Irish movement.

For the first time the automaton Emperor of China received the ministers of the foreign powers as representatives of sovereigns equal in rank to his own. The Dowager Empress, the real ruler of China, was concealed behind a screen during the audience.

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES.

They Are Wanted On the Islands to Till the Soil.

Manila, (By Cable).—The American Chamber of Commerce here has formulated an appeal to Congress in which it earnestly prays for the enactment of laws allowing Chinamen to enter the Philippine Islands, under such restrictions as the United States Philippine Commission may enact. The present restrictive law concerning immigration, continues this appeal, is of no benefit to the Philippines. Chinamen, if admitted, would not enter into competition with local enterprise, and their entry into the islands is imperatively needed, as the tobacco, hemp and sugar lands of the archipelago are only partially cultivated.

Without this legislation the country cannot be properly developed. Building in Manila has been badly retarded because of this lack of labor, and for these reasons the American Chamber of Commerce, composed entirely of American citizens, representing commercial interests, respectfully prays for immedaite action in this matter.

The United States Philippine Commission has appropriated $5,000 for improving the harbor of Iloilo and $3,000 to be expended on the Cagayan River, in Northern Luzon.

Col. Charles W. Miner, of the Sixth Infantry, reports the conditions on the Island of negroes to be unsatisfactory and that 400 bolomen and 40 men armed with rifles, under the command of the fanatical bandit leader, Papa Isio, are terrorizing the people.

Felipe Buencamino, one of the directors of the Federal party, is endeavoring to establish an exhibition of commerce, to be held next December. He relies mainly upon exhibits from the United States, China, Japan, Spain and Borneo. The merchants of Manila are inclined to think this exhibition should be delayed another year, but, if sufficient support is promised, the United States Philippine Commission will be asked to assist in carrying out the idea.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S ACQUITTAL.

Dramatic Scene at the Happy Ending of the Trial at Plattsburg.

Plattsburg, Mo. (Special.)—Mrs. Addie Richardson was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Frank W. Richardson, a wealthy merchant, who was shot and killed Christmas Eve, 1900, as he was entering his home, in Savannah, Mo. A dramatic scene followed the rendering of the verdict. Mrs. Richardson was overwhelmed with congratulations from friends who had crowded the courtroom to await the arrival of the jury. The jury went out at 3.30 and returned with a verdict 35 minutes later.

The announcement of the verdict was received with frantic enthusiasm and joy, not only by Mrs. Richardson and her own and husband's relatives, but by all the spectators. John O. Richardson, brother of the dead man, seized the widow around the waist and raised her clear off her chair. After she was released by her brother-in-law, her venerable father, Adam Lawrence, seized her in his arms and their tears of joy mingled as they embraced each other.

SPLENDID TRAIN FOR PRINCE HENRY.

The Pennsylvania to Furnish It and Colonel Boyd to Be in Charge.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Department of State has just concluded negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the movement by special train of Prince Henry of Prussia and suite during his visit to the United States. The arrangement includes the transportation of the Prince to Washington upon his arrival at New York, his return to New York, steamer transportation to Sloots Island, where the Meteor will be launched, as well as his tour through the Upper South and the principal cities of the East, West and Northwest. All the movements of the Prince will be made by special train provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and run under the well and widely known methods of its personally conducted tourist system. The train will start from Washington March 1.

PLUCKED HER EYE OUT.

Mrs. Abbey Tried to Follow the Scriptural Injunction.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special).—Mrs. Bula Abbey, wife of a young merchant near Sparta, Tenn., is dead as the result of pulling out one of her eyes in a fanatical and literal interpretation of the injunction of the Scriptures:

"If thine eye offend, pluck it out and cast it from thee, for it is better to go into Heaven having only one eye than to suffer the torments of hell-fire."

She became much excited over religion early last autumn, and since that time is said to have been noted for strange vagaries in religious work.

Says a Biscuit Blew Up.

Newark, N. J., (Special).—Chief Judge Gummere in the Supreme Court in Newark signed an order permitting George F. Brown, of 90 Orange street, Newark, to institute proceedings in behalf of his 12-year-old daughter Anita to recover $10,000 from a biscuit manufacturing concern. It is alleged that on November 9 last the girl bought a package of crackers, and one exploded in her mouth, knocking out two of her teeth and otherwise injuring her. What caused the biscuit to explode is unknown, but it is held that the manufacturer is responsible.

Driven Back by Rebels.

Panama, Colombia, (By Cable).—A small gasoline launch belonging to the government, and named the General Campo, bearing important dispatches for the government and General Castro, was sighted by the revolutionary fleet near Rio Grande, off the coast of Agua Fulce, southwest of Panama. Two shots were fired at the General Campo from the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, and the former was obliged to return here.

MOTHER.

By Virginia Woodward Cloud.

Often, when some great deed is cried
Of one, by flood or flame, who died,
Of men who sought and won their fame,
While all the land rings with some name
Or other,

I think me of one warfare long,
Of Marah's water, bitter, strong,
Of sword and fire that pierced the heart,
Of all the dumb, unuttered part,
And say, with eyes grown misty, wet
(Love's vision, that cannot forget),
"All heroes are not counted yet—
There's Mother."

—Ladies' Home Journal.

A STORY OF, 1780.

O, saw ye not fair Inez,
She has gone into the west,
To dazzle when the sun is down
And rob the world of rest?

—Hood.

It was near the close of an autumn day in the year 1780 that two horsemen, wearing the uniform of British officers, rode up Queen street, now Pearl street at a lively pace, and stopped at a mansion on Franklin square, then the most fashionable quarter of New York. The British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, occupied the city. Directly north, in Westchester, and further up the Hudson, the Continental forces were encamped, and collisions between detachments of both armies were of frequent occurrence.

"Colonel," said the elder of the two men, as they stood on the doorstep of the house, "I'll wager a little of my best vintage against a shilling that Inez refuses you."

"Done!" exclaimed the other. "If Sir Henry Clinton holds my powers of insinuation and fascination as cheap as that—well, I'm surprised, that's all."

"No offense meant, colonel," laughed the man addressed as Sir Henry Clinton, whom it was, "I know that Col. Melrose used to be, and, in fact, is yet, absolutely irresistible among the ladies; but that beggarly Yankee captain seems to be in favor above all others with Inez Henley."

"Hang the half-starved rebel. He does seem to have some influence, but, with pater-familias on my side, the siege will be of short duration," answered the colonel half petulantly, half facetiously. By this time the door was opened by a servant, and the gentlemen proceeded to the drawing room, where the family were gathered.

William Henley, the owner of the mansion, was one of those vacillating characters, then prevalent in our land, who favored neither side in the great struggle for American autonomy; but who resorted to machiavelian tactics in perfect consonance with his cupidity to curry favor with both sides. When Capt. Prentiss of the Continental army came to woo his daughter Mr. Henley looked upon the suit with favor, and invariably expressed a desire to see the American arms crowned with success.

When the distinguished visitors entered the drawing-room they were received with becoming courtesy by the family. It was an event of unusual occurrence for Sir Henry to visit the Henley homestead, and such visits were always appreciated. On such occasions the master of the house was profuse in his loyal assertions. Sir Henry bowed to Inez in the most approved London drawing-room style. She advanced with queenly mien, and, extending her hand, said: "Sir Henry, it is always an unalloyed pleasure to see you."

"Thanks, Miss Inez, it is, I can assure you, no less a boon to me to have the privilege of visiting a house where beauty and hospitality reign supreme."

"Come, Sir Henry," broke in the host, who was a clever tactician in such matters. "Let Inez entertain the Colonel while we retire to the library and enjoy a pipe."

As the commandant left the room he whispered to Colonel Melrose: "Every success, Colonel, and remember our bet."

When her father and his guest left the room Inez Henley bowed to Colonel Melrose and resumed her seat on a divan, from which she arose to receive her guests. In her bearing toward the Colonel a close observer might have detected a tinge of frigidity. This man, of all other, her father had set his heart on her marrying. Rich, handsome and powerful, he was certainly a desirable acquisition to the family of any gentleman of the colonies. But it was the old, old story, the heart of Inez Henley was another's. Her sympathies, though never openly expressed, were with her struggling countrymen, and one of their number, Captain Prentiss, was her accepted suitor.

Her extreme beauty of face and form rendered her an object of adoration among the officers of his Majesty's service, who made her father's house a favorite place for recreation. She was a pronounced brunette, tall and willowy. Her graceful head was covered with a profusion of ebony ringlets, that fell around a face as fair as ever fired the imagination of a poet or limner. Her eyes were dark and lustrous, and were fringed by luxuriant dark lashes. A poet in a moment of transcendent fervor would have said that her simple motions might have been set to music, and to no music more exquisite or ravishing than the ones of her own voice.

Colonel Melrose looked at her for a brief period as if in deep reflection. Then, taking her hand in his, he said: "Inez, I have spoken to your father since our last meeting, and I have his entire approbation. Do you still refuse to listen to me?"

"Colonel Melrose," said the birl, a slight flush mantling her cheeks, which added materially to their beauty. "I have the profoundest respect for any one who is my father's friend, but you will doubtless find some other lady more worthy of your attentions in your native land."

"That is impossible, Inez, for you are the most beautiful of women," exclaimed the young man, his eyes aflame with the passion that controlled his being. "Come with me to England, Inez, as my wife," he resumed, "and don't bother with this rebel captain, who is base enough to take up arms against his King, and who must eventually be hung, like the traitor that he is."

"God forbid, Col. Melrose, that any brave man who fights for what he deems right should ever meet with such a fate."

"There is no semblance of right on his side," continued the officer, "and the vile traitors have just hung the brave Andre, for which they will have to pay dearly."

The eyes of the girl flashed for a moment with a strange fire, and a half suppressed expression rose to her lips; when suddenly recollecting herself she choked down her resentment for prudential reasons.

"Col. Melrose," she at length said with affected composure, "you are always welcome to share our hospitality but those scenes must be as distasteful to you as they are to me, my father's approval to the contrary notwithstanding."

With which remarks she left the room and joined her father, the discomfitted Colonel following.

A few days subsequent to the events just related Mr. Henley, as was his wont of late, upbraided his daughter in a mild yet firm tone for persisting in refusing Col. Melrose.

"My dear child," he said, after a long conversation, "my future happiness depends on your accepting the proposal of Col. Melrose. He is rich and I am not so well off as to preclude the possibility of some day being poor. Besides, the King's sovereignty over the country will be restored in time and Captain Prentiss will be poor and may be an exile."

The conversation was interrupted at this point by the appearance of a servant bearing a note. Mr. Henley soon discovered that the missive was from his wife, who was away for her health in company with a younger son and daughter. He read, among other things, that a rumor was current that Captain Prentiss was killed in an engagement on the Hudson. A moan escaped from the lips of the girl as she heard this. With a desperate effort at self-command she attempted to speak to her father. The latter, noticing the alarming pallor of her visage, threw the note aside and led her to her own chamber and summoned assistance. For weeks and months the poor girl hoped that the report of her lover's death was false. But at last reports which seemed to be authentic confirmed the intelligence.

Colonel Melrose renewed his attentions with redoubled vigor upon hearing the, to him, glad tidings. Mrs. Henley came to the assistance of her husband and enlisted in the cause of the colonel. The poor girl was at length prevailed upon to look upon the attentions of the officer favorably, or at least to seem to. When the early days of the spring came she consented to wed Colonel Melrose in obedience to the wishes of her parents. A day was set for the nuptials and Sir Henry Clinton consented to act as best man for his friend the Colonel.

When the wedding day came about the Hanley mansion and the wide grounds (the present location of Cherry Hill) presented a gay appearance. Groups of gallant men in bright red, accompanied by beautiful ladies, flitted to and fro. It is safe to say Cherry Hill never saw such a distinguished group since. At length the hour for the ceremony arrived, and the couple took their stand by the surpliced minister of the gospel.

"Is there anyone present who objects to Col. Lionel Melrose of his Majesty's Ninetieth Regiment of foot and Inez Henley being made man and wife?" asked the divine, in a clear, resonant voice.

"I do. I object!" shouted a decrepit old man, who pushed the guests aside and stood before the couple. "Col. Melrose, your wife has just arrived from England, and is within 20 miles of this house," continued the stranger, and before the guests recovered from their astonishment he was gone.

"It is a lie, a foul lie!" vociferated the expectant bridegroom, who seemed transfixed with horror and astonishment; "go on with the ceremony."

"My dear sir, under the present circumstances it is impossible," expostulated the minister. "This mystery, I hope, will be made clear to the satisfaction of everyone. Until then nothing can be done."

Inez Henley was carried from the scene in a fainting condition and the guests dispersed. Not many hours after the household had retired, the strange old man reappeared in the grounds. By a few movements of the hands, his long, white hair and general decrepit appearance disappeared and Captain Prentiss stood revealed to the astonished domestic who kept guard. The man, thinking he had seen the ghost of Captain Prentiss attempted to run. But the Captain bounded forward and grasping the man's arm said: "Don't be alarmed! I am alive and in the flesh. Acquaint your mistress, Miss Inez, of my presence and a guinea of the King's coin awaits you."

The man obeyed and Inez soon appeared and flew to her lover's arms. Two swift horses lay concealed near by, and with a quick movement the lovers soon mounted them and rode toward the American lines, Captain Prentiss resuming his disguise. They reached the American camp in safety, and were soon united in wedlock.

When the immaculate wings of peace again overspread the land, Captain Prentiss took his wife to his plantation in the South, where they were often visited by the parents of the bride.—New York News.

HOMES OF PIONEERS.

How Early Settlers in the Northwest Built Log Houses.

When the pioneers came to Wisconsin they brought with them the habits of industry that were much needed in a section so remote from the cities and factories of the East. One of the things they first learned was to raise everything they needed as far as possible, then to revise their supposed needs and go without the rest, at least until such time as they could better afford to buy. Economy was necessarily the watchword with them, for they had generally expended most of their means in getting to the new country and in buying land which was to furnish them with their living. Their first homes were marvels of cheapness, and still they were considered good enough for many years. But cheap as they were, they cost much in labor and brain work, two things for which the pioneers were noted. The present generation, raised in an age when everything is cheap and right at hand, could hardly believe the story of how some of these pioneer homes were built. The son of one of the pioneers told me the following story regarding the manner in which his father built his first Wisconsin home almost without money:

"My father had barely enough money to pay for his land after he came to Wisconsin with his family. I was about six years old at the time and remember well many of the things that he did to get along without buying material for house construction. In the first place, there was hardly a nail or screw used in the building. There were no hinges to the doors except those father made himself, and it seemed as though he was able to make almost anything that was needed. To begin with, he had plenty of timber, and thus it was easy to construct the body of a log house, but when it came to finishing it off it was another story. The logs for the house were carefully prepared where the trees had been felled, the sides being hewed to a line and the ends fitted so that they would join at the corners and lie close together. Some log houses were built of rough logs and the spaces between the logs were chinked with small pieces of timber set in mud for lack of mortar, but father wanted something better than that.

"It was no easy task for one man to do the most of such work, but father was accustomed to the use of the broad-ax and the adze, implements which have almost gone out of use now that sawed timber can be had for every possible building purpose. It was something even in those days to be a good 'scorer,' as the man was called who laid out a log and reduced it to a stick of square timber. The use of the broad-ax was also difficult, and not easily learned, but the people in those days had to learn almost everything. Few carpenters at the present time could square a log and fit it for a building, as the people of those days had to do, for the reason that such work is not needed at the present time. It is a long time since I have seen a broad-ax, or an adze, but in my youth I became quite expert in the use of both of them.

"The roofs of most of the early buildings were made without either boards or shingles. Tamarack poles were generally used for rafters, and upon them were placed ribs of hardwood, generally oak, on which to lay the 'shakes,' which served the purpose of shingles. These 'shakes' were made of straight-grained timber, so that they could be of the same width and thickness, and they were laid in courses up and down, instead of horizontally, as is the case with shingles."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Passing of Sailing Barks.

Not many years ago the East river water front was a "forest of masts." Today a dozen smokestacks take their place. Poetry has given place to the dullest and driest of prose. An illustration of the sorrowful pass to which sailing vessels in the merchant marine have come was related last week by the son of a once wealthy shipowner now dead.

"I was present in my youth," said he, "at the christening of one of my father's barks, a quarter of a century ago. The vessel cost about $32,000. In her maiden voyage to Australia she cleared a net profit of more than $35,000—more than paid for herself, in fact.

"Not long since, while settling up my father's estate, $50 was offered to me for an eighth interest in another bark which he had owned. It cost him $4,000. I took the offer. It was a question of taking $50, or paying an assessment of $200, and as I was not empowered to spend money of the estate, and saw no probable profit if I did, I took the cash."—New York Times.

If the United States were as densely peopled as San Salvador, the smallest of American states, the population would 350,000,000

A WRECKER OF BUILDINGS

BUSINESS MADE NECESSARY BY ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES.

A Comparatively New Calling the Direct Outgrowth of Improvements Which Have Transformed New York in Two Decades.

At a hearing which took place recently in a downtown law office a witness was asked, "What is your business?"

"I am a wrecker."

"Banks or vessels?" said the funny lawyer.

"Buildings," coolly answered the witness.

The building wrecking business is a comparatively new one in New York, and is the direct outgrowth of the extensive architectural improvements which have transformed the city of New York in the last two decades. When a piece of property is purchased nowadays for the purpose of erecting on it a new business building or apartment house the owner is usually anxious to have the plot cleared for the builder, and in most instances even the foundations are taken out, so that new and more massive masonry may be constructed. It was the custom before the days of the wrecking concerns to give the builder the contract to take down the old structure on the site on which the new one was to be erected, and, while some of the material was saved, the greater part of it was carted away as fuel, junk or rubbish. The wrecking concerns to whom the demolition of buildings is now intrusted know the value of old building material, and usually find a market for the heaps of debris which look valueless to the layman.

One must be an all around mechanic, a builder and a judge of values," said a man who makes his living by tearing down buildings, "to be a successful wrecker. It's nothing to pull down a house and save the big pieces, such as stone steps, sills and lintels, carved mantelpieces and inside fittings. That was enough in the days when there was no competition, but nowadays we must save every foot of pipe, the ordinary woodwork, and even the nails out of the floors to get even on close bargains."

Much of the material which comes from the wrecked buildings is sold on the spot and carted away by the purchasers, but large quantities of all kinds of building material are stored in yards, where they are easy of access when the customer who wants ready made doorsteps or well seasoned brick may come to buy. Sheds are provided for the storage of doors, counters, wainscoting, window frames, flooring and trim, and racks and bins contain iron and lead pipe, gas and water fixtures, and nearly every item in the line of builders' hardware.

One of the largest wrecking contracts of the year is the one which is now under way on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and Park and Madison avenues. The building which is being demolished, was, until recently, occupied as a Roman Catholic orphan asylum. The concern having charge of the demolition of the building gave a round sum for the privilege, and agreed to have the block cleared in fifty working days. The Madison avenue front show that the work of destruction is progressing rapidly but one must go into the court, behind the scenes, to get an idea of the work which is being done. There one sees great piles of all kinds of building material which at first glance appear to be piled indiscriminately into shapeless stacks. On closer inspection one sees, however, that the flooring has a place for itself; that doors, sashes, columns, beams and other parts of the vanishing structure have places set aside for their temporary storag; that men are at work cleaning the brick and stones, and that wagons are taking away great quantities of metal from the east side of the inclosure, where men weigh the bent and twisted pieces that have outlived their usefulness and are valuable now only as junk.

One of the wreckers when asked whether the amount paid for the old building would be realized from the wreckage said: "It would be a bad job if we did not get that back. In addition to what we paid for the building it will cost us more than $15,000 to take it down, and, although the work has just begun, we are already getting much of our money back. The rapid transit people bought all the timber. We get $11 a ton for the junk iron, four cents a pound for the lead and thirteen cents a pound for copper. Bricks are worth about $7 a thousand and the bricks from a building like this are as good as new, we have no difficulty in realizing $3.75 and $4 for them, cleaned and delivered. This building contains about six million bricks. Of this amount about one million will be lost in breakage and count, but even then at $3.75 a thousand we would realize $18,750 on the one item of bricks."—New York Tribune.

A Long and Short Skirt Count.

Apropos of the discussion of the superiority of the long or the short skirt a Broadway promenader stationed himself about 5 o'clock the other afternoon at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and counted for one hour the number of long and short skirts that passed. The crossing was muddy, and, allowing for any inaccuracy in the counting of the gentlemen, the count showed the short skirt to be the most popular. Of the 320 women whose skirts were counted, sixty-four wore long skirts, while 256 wore short ones. This ratio of four to one proved the popularity of the short skirt.—New York Times.

HANGING GARDENS.

A Traveler Describes Those He has Seen in Arabia.

The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed over 500 years before the Christian era, were reckoned at that time among the wonders of the world. A hanging garden is a garden formed in terraces rising one above another. There were five of these gardens in Babylon, each consisting of an artificial hill 400 feet square, the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms, covered with groves, avenues and beds of flowers and provided with galleries and banqueting rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates. There are today many hanging gardens in various parts of the world, particularly on mountain sides in China, water being raised in buckets, sometimes thousands of feet, to irrigate them. Col. S. B. Miles, of the British army, has just described the hanging gardens he found on the mountains in the interior of Arabia about sixty miles southwest of the trading port of Muscat. Visitors have to cross a stretch of desert to reach this beautiful region of verdure amid the thirst lands.

One of the inland towns is Sheraizi, perched on the brow of a lofty cliff which falls to the valley beneath. The town is built on so steep a declivity that the houses appear to overhang one another, the only communication being by means of steps leading from one to another row of buildings. Just below the town is a copious spring of pure water gushing from the rock in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the inhabitants and to supply the channels that fertilize the hanging gardens below. These extensive gardens, spread along the precipitous valley walls, are the most beautiful feature of Sheraizi. The whole face of the mountain side to a depth of over 1,000 feet is cut into a parallel series of ledges or terraces. Owing to the sharp angle of the slope the ledges are not over ten to twelve feet in width. The inhabitants would be glad of greater depth of soil and the garden spots have been enriched by a large amount of fertile earth brought to them.—New York Sun.

Her Intentions Were Good.

She really intended paying her fare when she boarded the street car, for she had ten cents saved from the bargain day scrimmage, but the conductor happened to be a gentleman, and, by paying the fare himself, saved her a weary walk to the family residence. She had the ten cents with her when she boarded the car, and she still had the money when the conductor came through on his trip for fares, but she did not pay the conductor. It was all the motorman's fault. With her arms full of bundles, she was compelled to hold the ten cent piece between her teeth. The motorman turned on the current, the car gave a jerk and she gave a start.

"Fare, please," said the conductor, and she turned pale.

"I can't pay you," she stammered, going from white to red and from red back to white.

"But I can't carry you for nothing," remonstrated the conductor.

"I know it, but I can't help it. I had the money when I got on the car, but—but I swallowed it."

A grouch on the other side of the car snorted a rude laugh, but the conductor was a gentleman, and without another word he pulled the register rope for another fare and passed on.—St. Paul Globe.

The Traditions of the American Soldier.

Fortunately the small size of the American army, compared to the active service required of it, has hitherto prevented concentration in cities and the development of the parade mania. The traditions of American service, as developed by contact with an enemy who possessed "the hunter's skill with the rifle and the hunted animal's watchfulness and gift of concealment" to an eminent degree, to a large extent counteracted the teachings of the mass tacticians. There is, however, always a sprinkling of officers among us who aspire to copy European military smartness, and the prospect of peace with an army far larger than we had before 1898, as well as the annual encampments of the National Guard organizations, are factors which might easily strengthen their hands. It would be the bitterest irony should we take up the faded, cast off finery of European parade armies.—David B. Macgowan, in Scribner's.

The Greatest Choir.

Russia boasts of the world's greatest choir. It is in the cathedral of Alexander Nevoski, in St. Petersburg, and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. Its members, of which there are about thirty, are all monks, and are chosen from the best voices in all the Russian monasteries.

When a fine singer appears among the novitiates he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevoski, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there doing nothing except assisting at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, until he becomes aged, when he is retired on a pension. Some of the voices are of marvelous strength and sweetness, and it is said that every man in the choir can shatter an ordinary glass into fragments by singing into it, so powerful are the vibrations of his tones.—London Answers.

The coronation should be the crowning event of King Edward's life.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Many Points.

HURT IN DEFENDING A GIRL.

List of Pensions Granted—Cumberland Commissioners Resist the Sheriff's Demands—State's War Claim Allowed—Congress Asked to Make an Appropriation of $689,146.29—Shot a Robber.

Pensions granted Pennsylvanians:—Eli C. Corbly, Pittsburg, $6; John G. Abbott, Sugar Grove, $8; Daniel Zimmerman, Grove City, $10; William Barkey, Cush Creek, $8; Perry Tanner, Gainesburg, $8; Clark Randall, Union City, $8; Bernard Schmid, Pittsburg, $10; William R. Munson, Ulysses, $14; Mary Rhoads, Connar, $8; Karl Bertram, Allegheny, $12; William W. Lupher, Harmonsburg, $6; Richard Maloney, Beaver Falls, $6; Michael Panner, Allegheny, $6; John W. Hahn, Elk Lick, $6; David Kauffman, Jackson Mills, $10; Thomas H. Wilson, Rose Point, $8; Rufus E. Evans, New Castle, $8; William H. Miller, New Castle, $12; William White, Tarentum, $12; John Shriver, Conemaugh, $10; Mathias Shortencarrer, Spangler, $10; Henry Morris, Allegheny, $8; John Kuhl, Fairview, $8; George Price, Altoona, $12; Joseph L. White, North Towanda, $8; George S. Baker, Huntingdon, $12; Julia A. Boyce, Grover, $8.

An unknown man, apparently 60 years old, lacking one foot, was suffocated by gas from a limekiln near Leesport while resting and warming himself.

By a fall down two flights of stairs at his home in Mahanoy City, Frank Gebhart fractured his skull, and will probably die.

A thirty-eight caliber revolver was accidentally discharged, wounding Louis Pappas, a young Greek confectioner, of Mahanoy City. Louis Cummings, the injured man's best friend and employer, who held the weapon and was cleaning it, is nearly distracted with grief.

Henry Seitz, aged 30 years, of Glen Rock, was struck by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Creek and instantly killed. Seitz was freighting his way to Philadelphia to secure employment. When the freight train stopped for water he got off and stepped directly in front of the express.

Thomas Evarts, a 9-year-old boy, was thrown beneath a Lehigh Valley train at Pittston while he was gathering a pail of coal for his mother and lost an arm and a leg, dying from the effects of the accident.

There were six fires in Altoona Friday night, four of which it is supposed were of incendiary origin. An attempt was made to ignite a box car loaded with powder, oily waste being used. At the offices of the Hoster Brewing Company, which were set on fire, the safe was opened and notes and other valuable papers were burned. The coal office of W. L. Pennock was entered and the safe combination was broken, but the place was not fired.

The sheriff and the commisioners of Cumberland county are at variance over the matter of fees and a case stated was presented to the court to determine whether the sheriff is entitled to 50 cents for the commitment of each tramp and 50 cents for the discharge of each person committed on charges other than the violation of the vagrancy act. The commissioners have refused to pay the sheriff these fee charges unless ordered so to do by the court.

When four robbers attempted to enter the hotel of Isaac Evans, in Duryea, they were met by Evans with a shotgun. One of them, Michael Melvin, who says that his home is in Newark, N. J., was half way in the window when Evans discovered him and pulled the trigger. Melvin was shot between the shoulders, the charge snapping the spinal cord and bringing on paralysis, from which he may die. The other three men escaped.

In a fight among negroes following a church service at Lancaster, William Stevenson was struck on the head with a stone, sustaining a fractured skull. It is said that Thomas Moore wanted to accompany Stevenson's sister-in-law home from church, but the woman resented his attentions and the fight resulted. Stevenson's injury is probably fatal and the authorities are looking for Moore, who has disappeared.

Governor Stone has been notified by the War Department that Pennsylvania's claim for money expended in putting troops in the field during the Rebellion has been allowed to the extent of $689,146.29, and that the claim has been certified to Congress for an appropriation. A large number of claims were not allowed by the auditors, but the State is satisfied to get this amount.

For two days recently the Manheim National Bank was practically without funds. When an attempt was made to open the vault doors they refused to budge, and an expert was summoned from Cincinnati. After an inerval of two days he arrived and with the aid of a local blacksmith the doors were opened.

John Seible, of Johnstown, when he went through the Civil War, deeded his property to his wife, fearing that he would never return. Mrs. Seible died six months ago and then Seible discovered that he had no interest in the property. He has instituted proceedings in equity against his son and daughters, the heirs, with a view of having the deed to his wife declared void.

A Stradivarius violin, made in 1721, was stolen from Alador Fabian, a schoolmaster of St. Julia's Greek Catholic Church, Pittsburg, a few days ago. The violin had been in his family for more than a century and was valued at $300. The police found the instrument in a pawnshop, where the thief had left it for $2.50.

The four-story brick building at 1313 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, owned by A. R. Wolf & Sons, was destroyed by fire. The building was worth $20,000 and was insured for $15,000. It was occupied by a store on the first and second floors and the Altoona Republican League had its headquarters on the third and fourth floors.

George H. Danner, of Manheim, who is the owner of one of the largest private museums in the State, became the possessor of a large German Bible, printed in 1562. It is bound in leather and is in an excellent state of preservation.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Democratic County Com., 1902

JOHN J. BOWER, Chairman.

Bellefonte, N. W.—John Trafford, Bellefonte.
" S. W.—P. H. Garity, "
" W. W.—George R. Meek, "
Centre Hall, John G. Dauberman, Centre Hall.
Howard, Abe Webber, Howard.
Milesburg, George Noll, Milesburg.
Millheim, F. P. Musser, Millheim.
Philipsburg, 1st W—J. W. Lukins, Philipsburg.
" 2nd W—Ed. G. Jones, "
" 3rd W—A. J. Graham, "
S. Philipsburg, Henry C. Wilcox, "
State College, John I. Robeson, State College.
Unionville, Geo. W. Rumbarger, Fleming.
Benner, N. P—John F. Grove, Bellefonte.
" S. P—John Ishler, "
Boggs, N. P—Orvis Fetzer, Yarnel.
" E. P—G. H. Lyman, Roland.
" W. P—James W. Fulmer, Milesburg.
Burnside, Maynard Meeker, Pine Glenn.
College, I. J. Dreese, Lemont.
Curtin, Peter Robb, Jr., Romola.
Ferguson, E. P—W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
" W. P—Isaac Harpster, Gatesburg.
Gregg, N. P—George F. Weaver, Penns Cave.
" E. P—Frank Fisher, Penn Hall.
" W. P—William Pealer, Spring Mills.
Haines W. P—Geo. W. Kister, Aaronsburg.
" E. P—E. M. Boon, Feidler.
Half Moon, J. P. Sebring, Loveville.
Harris, P. S. Ishler, Boalsburg.
Howard, Robert Confer, Howard.
Huston, J. W. Murphey, Julian.
Liberty, E. W. Gardner, Blanchard.
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker.
Miles, E. P—W. H. Zeigler, Wolfs Store.
" M. P—J. N. Moyer, Rebersburg.
" W. P—E. H. Zeigler, Madisonburg.
Patton, Thomas M. Huey, Buffalo Run.
Penn, A. L. Auman, Coburn.
Potter, S. P—F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.
" N. P—David K. Keller, Centre Hall.
" W. P—P. B. Jordon, Colyer.
Rush, N. P—Wm. E. Frank, Philipsburg.
" S. P—John J. Wayne, Osceola Mills.
Snow Shoe, E. P—M. McLaughlin, Snow Shoe.
" " W. P—Wm. Kern, Moshannon.
Spring, N. P—James C. Carson, Bellefonte.
" S. P—James H. Corl, Pleasant Gap.
" W. P—John L. Dunlop, Bellefonte.
Taylor, J. T. Merryman, Hannah.
Union, A. B. Hall, Fleming.
Walker, E. P—S. Peck, Nittany.
" W. P—J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
" W. P—S. H. Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, W. T. Hoover, Port Matilda.

HALL FOR GOVERNOR.

Former Representative James Kerr, of Clearfield, arrived in Washington the other day, immediately looked up Representative J. K. P. Hall, the present member from Mr. Kerr's old district, with whom he spent the evening. Mr. Kerr said his visit to Washington was mainly on private business, but there is little doubt he did while there, do all in his power to induce Representative Hall to yield to the known desires of many influential Democrats throughout the State and become an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor.

"Like the rest of the Democrats up our way," Mr. Kerr said, "I am for Hall for the governorship nomination. We can't find a better man to lead our fight this year, and if he will consent to announce himself a candidate for the nomination there isn't a doubt in my mind he can have it. He is known over the State as a successful business man, with extensive interests; he is level-headed and conservative, and I believe enough Republicans who are disgusted with their own party would support him to insure his election."

If Mr. Hall decides to be a candidate for Governor he can depend on his old district to give him a royally good vote. He is all right for governor, or congressman in the 21st district, if he can be induced to enter the field.

Acting under instructions from the State Grange, the Legislative Committee of that body is preparing to bring mandamus proceedings in Harrisburg, to compel the State financial officers to assess the capital stock of manufacturing corporations the same as other corporations, the purpose being to call attention to what the grange regards as discrimination in the assessment of State taxes.

Manufacturing corporations are exempt, under the law, from taxation for State purposes, but other corporations are compelled to pay a State tax of five mills on the selling value of the stock.

The legal proceedings will be in charge of W. F. Hill, Meadville; Hon. Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall; W. T. Creasy, Catawissa; Louis Piollett, Towanda, and Senator Hampton W. Rice, Bristol.

The withdrawal of Alexander E. Patton, of Clearfield county, from the Republican congressional race course in the Cameron-Clearfield-Centre district, leaves the field open for ex-Congressman Arnold and A. L. Cole, both of whom will wage a hot contest for the nomination.

If Arnold becomes the candidate, there will be chances for a Democrat to be elected, although the district is largely Republican.

Sir Charles W. Dilke contributes to The Cosmopolitan for February an article on "The Naval Strength of Nations," which gives not only a most interesting and comprehensive account of the navies of the great powers but also a clear insight into world politics.

The city daily press has Attorney General Elkin nominated for Governor. Perhaps.

Charles P. Donnelly was elected chairman of the reorganized Philadelphia Democratic committee.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CENTRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Patrons of Husbandry, ending for the year December 31, 1901.

JAS. F. WEAVER, G. L. GOODHART, JAMES C. GILLILAND, Auditor. — I. S. FRAIN, President. JAMES A. KELLER, Sec'y.

RISKS.

In force Dec. 31, 1901	$3142605 00—	
Amount written during 1901	722182 00	$ 4164787 00
Expired and cancelled during the year		547137 00
Risks in force Dec. 31, 1901		$3617650 00

NOTES.

In force Dec. 31, 1900	$175599 34	
Amount written during year	37052 45—	$ 212651 79
Expired & cancelled during y'r		28072 88
Notes in force Dec. 31, 1901		184578 91

GAINS IN RISKS AND NOTES.

Gains in risks during the year	$ 175045 01
Gain in notes during the year	8979 00

INCOME DURING YEAR.

Received from premiums and policies	$ 1339 61	
Received from assessments	1896 23—	$ 3235 84

EXPENDITURES.

Losses by Lightning—		
D. Robb, damage to building	$10 00	
Lutheran church, Huntingdon County	16 66	
Mrs. Musser, barn	4 25	
W. E. Grove, damage to barn	2 00	
A. H. Taylor, stock killed	12 00—	$ 44 91
H. Summers, damage to house	$ 5 00	
Mrs. Ada Gifford, " "	16 00	
Grange Hall, Clearfield county	400 00	
David Robb, barn and contents	1557 50	
David Johnston house & contents	1220 00	
Mrs. R. M. Henderson, contents of barn	274 66	
S. P. Davis, house	400 00	
Mrs. Jac. Turnbaugh, house, etc.	269 28	
E. M. Davis, house and furniture	15 00	
Catharine Fishburn, wash house	48 00	
John Nunamaker, damage to "	1 50	
Jesse Lines, damage to house	6 00	
E. Burket, damage to house and contents	73 10	
Samuel Elder, fire	3 54	
Thomas Quick, house & contents	748 00	
Thomas Toban, stable	100 00—	5127 58
Total		$ 5182 49

INCIDENTAL AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Directors' pay and mileage	$ 88 12	
Executive committee's pay and mileage for 1901	81 20	
Auditor's pay and mileage for 1899 and 1900	13 90	
Adjusting losses	82 71	
Unused premiums returned	20 35	
Refunded on rejected applications	18 21	
Interest and discount	147 92	
Postage, printing and stationery	46 20	
Rent and fuel for office	18 60	
Blank policies, applications and register	63 00	
Salary of secretary	150 00	
Writing 453 policies at 25 cents	113 25	
Treasurer's commission	34 04—	847 49
Total		$ 6055 89

JAMES A. KELLER, SECRETARY. DR.

To amt. from prem. and policies	$ 1339 61	
" assessments	1896 23	
" borrowed money	3120 00—	$ 6355 84
	CR.	
Amt. paid treasurer, per receipts during 1901		$ 6355 84

SAMUEL H. BAILEY, TREASURER. DR.

To amt. in treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 71 05	
To amt. received from secretary	6355 84	
Amt. of discount on orders	2 74—	$ 6429 63
	CR.	
Amount of orders paid	$ 5695 85	
" of commission	34 04	
Balance due the company	399 74—	$ 6429 63

ASSETS.

Premium notes in force December 31, 1901	$ 184578 91
Balance assessments and premiums due	2670 86
Office furniture and supplies	175 00
Balance in hands of treasurer	399 74
Total	$ 188824 51

LIABILITIES.

Borrowed money	$ 4520 00	
Adjusted losses but not due	1626 00—	$ 6146 00
Assets over liabilities		$ 182678 51

The average actual cost of insurance per year for $100 for a period of twenty-five years, including survey, premium and policy $1.75

Spring Mills.

The Democratic caucus on Saturday last was very largely attended and the contest among the several candidates quite exciting. The following ticket was nominated: Supervisors, John Breon, renominated and W. W. Neese; school directors, H. H. Rachau, John Hagan, renominated; auditor, J. W. Shook; constable, H. E. Shreckengast; overseer of poor, C. J. Finkle; town clerk, H. Frankenberger.

The Republican nominations were, auditor, R. U. Bitner; school director, Wm. Allison, renominated; supervisors, J. R. Ream, H. Ulsh; constable, John Albright, present official serving unexpired term of Reuben Kline, deceased.

The nominees on both tickets are gentlemen of character and ability and will poll their party strength. But this locality being a Democratic Gibraltar, the result of the election is easily foreshadowed.

The measles are quite prevalent here but apparently in a mild form.

Last week the foot log bridge over Penns Creek, a short distance below the postoffice, was swept away by the heavy ice and high water. The wreck lodged against the railroad bridge below town. During the day the logs were secured and returned and will again be thrown across the creek as soon as the weather will permit. The loss of this old crossing is a great inconvenience.

Our venerable friend John Grove, who had a stroke of paralysis some time since, is able to be about again and is occasionally driven from his farm to the village to see his old neighbors. Mr. Grove has hosts of friends here who are always glad to meet him. He is a very fluent and able speaker, very agreeable and entertaining, quite skillful in a debate and when engaged in a political discussion his exposition of true Democracy is most sound. All hope for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. H. C. Robison since her return from the city, does not seem to improve very rapidly.

Commercial agents report business on the road, down this valley from fair to middling.

John Smith & Bro. in addition to their large furniture business, are very able funeral directors, and understand this branch thoroughly. Their services are frequently demanded in neighboring towns.

Mrs. John Decker and son Logan, of Decker Valley, were in town on business.

Peter Auman and daughter Maude, are on the sick list.

Jerry Condo, the boss carpet weaver and Hiram Durst, made a business trip to Millheim, to buy a cap for uncle Jerry.

Mrs. Adam Neese, of Rockview farm, is visiting at the home of Samuel Condo.

Alice Neese is spending several days at the home of Henry Moyer, near Centre Hall.

There will be considerable moving around in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowersox, of Rebersburg, spent several days with their son Floyd, the village blacksmith.

Lot Condo was in town looking up a place to rent; he expects to move here in the spring.

O. W. Stover, of Potters Mills, transacted business in this place Monday; Mr. Stover is a jolly good fellow.

H B. Frankenberg's twin babies are on the sick list.

In the early spring, McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish in book William Allen White's "Political Portraits." The book will contain the studies of Roosevelt, Croker, Cleveland Platt, and all the rest of those masterfully trenchant sketches which have made the author's name known throughout the country wide.

Boalsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. David Snyder, of Centre Hall, called at the home of David Keller Friday.

Miss Minnie Kline, of Oak Hall, spent several days recently among friends in this place.

For any particulars concerning the educational advantages of C. P. C., ask Marion.

Judge Riley is confined to his bed with a serious attack of appendicitis. All hope for him a speedy recovery.

Miss Anna Ross, one of Linden Hall's prominent society ladies, spent Friday with her friend, Miss Margaret Mothersbaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Kuhn, of Rebersburg, spent several days last week as the guests of Alex Kuhn and family. Mr. Kuhn is employed in the foundry at the above named place.

Mrs. S. H. Bailey returned home on Wednesday from a three week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Robert McCrea, of Allegheny.

A very interesting week of service was held in the Reformed church ending with communion last Sunday at which time one hundred and thirty-eight persons communed, despite the inclemency of the weather. The pastor, Rev. Black, was assisted during the week by Rev. Schmidt, of Bellefonte; Rev. Leisher, of the Lutheran church, and Rev. Robb, of the Reformed church of Altoona. At the confirmation service on Saturday evening eight persons were taken into the church. The offering was for missions.

Mrs. James Ross, Sr., of Linden Hall, spent Friday among friends in this place.

I. J. Condo, who with his brother Robert have had a black smith shop in this town all their lives, has concluded to retire from active work and run the little store which was kept for fifty years by his father-in-law, James Price. His brother Robert, who is one of the best mechanics in this part of the state, will continue the work.

The Democrats at their caucus Saturday afternoon nominated the following ticket: Judge of election, Jacob Meyer; inspector, John Gingerich; constable, Alf. Osman; supervisors, Geo. Swabb, Alex Kuhn; school directors, Henry Meyer, J. L. Tressler; justice of the peace, A. W. Murray; auditor, G. C. Hosterman.

Mrs. George Searson and children, of Linden Hall, called at the home of Robert Condo Saturday.

Harry Keller and wife, of Bellefonte, spent last Friday among friends in this place; Mr. Keller is one of the most successful young attorneys in this part of the state.

Wm. Leech and lady friend, of Penna Furnace, visited at the home of John Jacobs over Sunday.

Frank McFarlane spent some time last week among friends in Lock Haven. Mr. McFarlane is one of the prosperous farmers and always takes a great interest in everything that is done for the good of the community.

Woodward.

J. L. Motz and Milton Yearick were to Aaronsburg Tuesday.

Miss Florence Yearick went to New Berlin Tuesday, where she is attending the Normal.

The calathumpian band is on the lookout, as rumor says there will be a wedding in the near future.

George Miller made a business trip to Millheim this week.

Many of the children are still ill with the measles.

Miss Jennie Walters is visiting friends at Mifflinburg.

The Evangelical congregation will hold communion services on Sunday evening.

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Wednesday was the fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Wm. McKinley, the martyred president.

REDUCTION AND CLOSING OUT SALE . . . of Goods that Belong to

Wet and Cold Weather.

UNDERWEAR—This sale consists of a lot Underwear that were 18c, now 10c; others 75c, now 50c and 55c.

HOSIERY—Wool Hose that were 23c, now 15c; others 15c, now 10c.

GERMANTOWN SAXONY YARN, (no bright colors,) 5c a hank.

MISSES COATS—Those that were $2.35, now $1 50, etc.

STORM OVERCOATS.—A few Men's and Boy's Storm Overcoats worth $4 95, now $3 50.

MEN'S DUCK COATS.—Men's Duck Coats that were 98c now 75c; those at $2.25 now $1.75.

OVERALLS—10 to 20 cents per pair off.

COMFORTS—$1.30 comforts now $1.00; $1.50 now $1 15.

BLANKETS—¼ off on Bed and Horse Blankets.

LITTLE BOYS' SUITS $1.75, now $1.25; $2.95, now $1 95, etc.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST; some away below cost.

LADIE'S Warm Lined Shoes and Slippers.—Shoes that were 98 cents, 75 cents; $1.35, now $1.00. Slippers that were 85c, now 60c; $1.18 now 75c.

RUBBER GOODS.—We would like to make a clean sweep of most all goods in our Rubber Deprtment, so we make our Men's first quality Bkl. Perfection, $1.50; Boys' first quality Lumber Gums $1.00. Men's Knit Boots with first quality Perfection, $1·80. Boys' best Felt Combinations, $1.45; Ladies' 95c; Men's fresh, new Artics, $1.25, were $1.45. Ladies', Men's and Children's Rubbers that are not up to date in shape, we start at 10c, then 15c, 25c, etc. A few Ladies', Men's and Boys' Rubber Boots that are not fresh and new, must go regardless of cost,

OTHER THINGS we have not mentioned go in this sale. Do not miss these bargains.

S. M. Swartz. Tusseyville, Pa.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes.

W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug45

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS. ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker. FORTNEY & WALKER. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. VICTOR ROYER, Attorney-at-law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office directly North of Court House. 02

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov198

J. F. GARTHOFF, Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer, COBURN, PA.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST, Farmers Mill's, Pa. AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER. I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar21-1 yr

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS. To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. j44

DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores. Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

FOR SALE.—Two writing desks for sale. In good condition, and suitable for a business office. Apply at the REPORTER office. sep5 3t

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains her in chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by J. F Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B Fisher's Sons.

W. A. HENNEY, BLACKSMITH. Come around to see me.

Spring Mills, Pa. P. V. S. STORE.

Do not have wet feet.

Do not think Spring is here.

Do not think any old thing will do.

Do not think you will not catch cold unless you will come to the store and get something warm and comfortable in all kinds and sizes of shoes.

We can expect three more months of cold and wet weather until the sunny days of Spring come.

You can expect some special prices—

C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, J. W. Runkle, Manager. Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG, BELLEFONTE, PA. Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout. Rates $1.00 per day. East Bishop Street. F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL, S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor. Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished. Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TYRONE, PA. Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearly forty years represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 17sep-00

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.23 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7.57 a. m.—Train 20. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Lewisburg, Renovo, and Potts ville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.00 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.55 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.38 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.23 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.33 a. m., (10.58 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 55	8 30	Montandon	9 10	5 55
1 45	8 20	Lewisburg	9 00	5 42
1 39	8 14	Elehl	8 58	5 36
1 37	8 12	Vicksburg	8 53	5 31
1 33	8 08	Millmont	8 45	5 24
1 26	8 02	Millmont	8 32	5 13
1 23	7 59	Glen Iron	8 28	5 08
1 14	7 49	Paddy Mountain	8 09	4 51
1 02	7 36	Coburn	7 56	4 37
12 58	7 32	Zerby	7 48	4 25
12 47	7 20	Rising Spring	7 33	4 17
12 38	7 11	Penn Cave	7 22	4 10
12 30	7 03	Centre Hall	7 12	4 02
12 25	6 58	Gregg	7 07	3 55
12 18	6 51	Linden Hall	7 00	3 48
12 06	6 39	Oak Hall	6 46	3 33
12 00	6 33	Lemont	6 37	3 28
11 54	6 27	Dale Summit	6 31	3 22
11 48	6 21	Pleasant Gap	6 25	3 16
11 43	6 16	Axemann	6 20	3 11
11 40	6 13	Bellefonte	6 15	3 08

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.25 a. m, 9.55 a. m, 1.15 5.15 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.58 a. m. 5.10, 5.32 p. m. and 8.15 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m and 4.26 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.28 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m	p. m	a. m.
7 10	12 40	6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSB'G	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 14	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 55	3 28	7 18	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 48	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 10		Jersey Shore	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'sPORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'sPORT Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA.	†8 36		*11 36
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)			
*10 40	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 06
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 30	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Winters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 09
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 18
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 19

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‖Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.

Oak Hall.

Mrs. David Houser, of Houserville, spent Friday with Mrs. Kaup.

E. B. Peters is on the sick list.

Mrs. Charley Mayes is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wesley Tate.

The jolly miller, Clayton Etters, is attending court this week as a juror. Calvin Etters, his brother, is running the mill during his absence.

The Democrats nominated their ticket Saturday evening at Lemont; it is as follows: Judge of election, Frank Bohn; inspector, Wesley Tate; supervisors, J. R. Williams, E. B. Peters; school directors, W. C. Meyers, I. J. Dreese; constable, D. A. Grove; overseer of poor, Benjamin Hoy; auditor, D. A. Grove; town clerk, E K. Smith.

Wm. Fry, Esq., spent Saturday night at Pine Grove Mills.

The members of Lemont Lodge, No. 717, I. O. O. F., met with their friends and families on Friday evening, Jan. 24th, for the purpose of holding their annual banquet. Exercises were opened with singing; devotional exercises were conducted by Edwin K. Smith, Chaplain. George Roan, toast master, made the address of welcome; Misses Mary E. Grove, Mary Etters, Maude Grove, Ruth Bottorf and Edna Clark recited poems; John Stover entertained the audience with a solo. The next on the program refreshments were served, consisting of oysters, cake and ice cream and everything to satisfy the appetite. Toast master Geo. Roan introduced Rev. D. E. Hepler, who said he would give his time to Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Centre Hall, who was introduced and gave a talk on the subject, "Quick to be like a man." He stated the term man meant a great deal. A man must be truthful if he wishes to be industrious and upright; honesty is another great element in manhood.

Millheim.

Mr. Rhymestine, of Selinsgrove, has been in town since last Friday.

Miss Laura Buck returned Friday from a two week's visit in York, Lewisburg and Lancaster.

After spending a week in Harrisburg, Miss Tammie Musser returned to her home Thursday evening.

Roy Winkleman, accompanied by his sisters, Pearl and Esta, of Nittany, visited their aunt, Mrs. J. C. Smith, on Penn Street, over Sunday.

John Stoner, one of the oldest citizens of this place, made several business trips to Bellefonte last week; he is eighty years of age and is still quite active and full of business.

Harry McManaway, of Bellefonte, was a visitor at the home of Prof. H. N. Meyer on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. W. Mauck has been housed up for the last week with an attack of grippe.

Mrs. D. M. Whitman, of Hublersburg, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Woodling, on Penn Street, for the last week.

Wallace E. Weaver came up from Philadelphia Saturday morning to spend a few days among friends and acquaintances. The prime object of his visit was to take his new wife back with him, in the person of Miss Ada Breon. Miss Breon has made her home with Jonathan Harter for sixteen years, and since Mrs. Harter's death, was chief housekeeper. Mr. Weaver can congratulate himself on having secured Miss Breon as a life companion. Her hosts of friends are sorry to lose her; may her pathway be ever strewn with flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ripka, of Linden Hall, were guests at the home of John Maize, west of town, several days last week.

Miss Minnie Musser, of Penn Hall, succeeds Mrs. Wallace Weaver as housekeeper for Jonathan Harter.

Mrs. H. N. Meyer is housed up with a severe attack of measles.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-five Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 11 by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America, embracing a great part of Mexico, the beautiful coast resorts of California, and on the return journey from California, the Grand Canon of Arizona, one of the great wonders of the country. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and nineteen in California. The Mexico, and California Special, to be used over the entire trip, will be composed of the highest grade Pullman Parlor Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation cars, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Round-trip rate, covering all necessary expenses during the entire trip, $575 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg, and $570 from Pittsburg. For the tour of Mexico only the rate will be $350, and for California only, which will leave February 25, $375. For itinerary and full information, apply to ticket agents, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. o-29.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

MEEK SUED FOR $25,000

Harris Supplemented Criminal Suit for Libel Asks for a Quarter Thousand.

State Treasurer-elect Harris has supplemented his criminal suit for libel against P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte "Watchman" by instituting a civil suit for $25,000 damages. This is somewhat in the nature of a bluff, probably prompted by the disclosures that have been made showing the energetic way Mr. Meek and his counsel propose to contest the criminal suit before the Clearfield jury, which is set for trial next week at the quarter sessions. There is a big field to cultivate in the issues raised by this trial, and it will probably lift the lid from the admitted bribery and corruption of the last Legislature. In doing this Mr. Meek will render a great service. It was the worst Legislature that ever met in Pennsylvania. The position of the prosecutor, Harris, as a State candidate and member of the disgraced Legislature makes the proposed disclosures pertinent to the issue as to the extent he was libeled. Harris' reputation as a politician and office holder is very bad, and his close connection with the worst elements of politics and office at Harrisburg is a recognized fact. Mr. Meek engaged in a good work when he determined on public exposure of the wrong-doers. Of course it is a difficult matter to prove directly and with personal application, but the general facts are accessible, and it is expected that some of the worst jobbers in politics and legislation in the State will go on the witness stand at Clearfield.

MR. SWARTZ

Tells Something of His School Boy Days in Centre County.

FREEPORT, Ill., JAN, 25.

EDITOR REPORTER:—I received a copy of your paper of date of January 9, which I read with a great deal of interest. It brought to mind a number of incidents that took place when I was a school boy. One of the things that was recalled was the wedding of Mrs. Mary E. Rankin, mention of whose death was made in that issue. Her father, Samuel Blair, was my school teacher at Shingletown at that time. Mr. Blair asked me to come to his place and act as hostler, which I was only too glad to do. Mrs. Rankin's wedding was the first wedding I ever attended; it was one of the great events of my life, and I shall never forget it. When I read of her death I lived it all over again. I think the affair took place in the spring of 1853. When the hour for the ceremony came I was invited into the parlor. Of course, though timid, I went in, and sat down without removing my hat. I knew no better, it was my first experience. Mr. Blair came to me and kindly asked me to take off my hat, which I did. I felt mortified, but Mr. Blair did not expose me more than necessary.

At the dinner that was served I saw what were to me many new dainties, among them was my first sight of a frosted cake, which was very wonderful to me.

I wish I could meet those dear old people again, and have a good, long chat. GEO. F. SWARTZ

[Mr. Swartz today is one of the influential citizens of Freeport, being a member of the firm of Swartz & Fleck, wholesale and retail druggists, and dealers in oils, paints, varnishes, etc. To say it plainly he is rich, and it is to his credit that he is not ashamed to refer to a time when iced-cakes were one of the seven wonders of his then known world. Mr. Swartz did not hesitate to act as hostler when there was nothing better for him to do, and by being a good hostler opportunities arose, and he seized them.—Ed.]

Rebersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. D J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, are visiting relatives in this place.

The Faust property was sold to Thomas Sholl last Saturday for the sum of $830.00.

J. K. Moyer left Tuesday morning for an extended trip through the South, his main point being Charleston, South Carolina.

Mrs. Lloyd Walker has shipped her household goods to Turtle Creek, in the western part of the state, where she expects to join her husband, who has been employed in that town for several months.

Miss Maude Winters is recovering from a severe attack of quinsy.

Mrs. James Frank is confined to the house with an attack of lumbago.

Consecration services are being held in the Reformed church this week prior to communion services on Sunday morning.

Thomas Stover, the oldest citizen of Livonia, died Tuesday morning; he was a brother of townsman Elias Stover.

A postoffice has recently been established at Kreamerville, which has been named Smullton, in honor of one of the hard working old citizens, Reuben Smull, who for many years has been a stone mason, and of late years was farming near the town which has been named in his honor. Mr. Smull is one of the few remaining old farmers whose ancestors came from Germany.

You can buy a first-class blanket at a low price from Boozer, Centre Hall.

FIVE LITTLE FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy
A little fox named—By and By.

Then set upon him quick, I say,
The swift young hunter—Right Away.

Around each tender vine I plant
I find the little fox—I Can't.

Then, fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave—I Can.

No use in trying—lags and whines
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low and drive him high,
With this good hunter, named—I'll Try.

Among the vines in my small lot
Creeps in the young fox—I Forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his pen,
With—I Will Not Forget Again.

A little fox is hidden there
Among my vines, named—I Don't Care.

Then let I'm Sorry—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines and you.
—Sunshine and Shadow.

Anecdote of Sims Reeves.

An operatic singer tells the following little known anecdote relating to the late Mr. Sims Reeves: About the middle of the sixties, while the eminent tenor was living in a hotel of a town on the south coast, he made a wager with another guest that he would black his face, proceed to the beach and sing a few of the songs which had made him famous without recognition. Sims Reeves duly disguised himself and rendered to a sparse audience "Tom Bowling," "My Pretty Jane," etc.; but, strange to say, he did not receive much in the way of appreciation or financial tributes from the beach loungers. Hat in hand the tenor approached an elderly gentleman who was standing apart and requested a trifling honorarium, but the stranger had recognized the great vocalist despite his ebon hued skin, and he replied with decision:

"Not this time, Mr. Sims Reeves! My wife is mad about your performances, and you have cost me many a guinea. You have just treated me to the luxury of listening to you without any ruinous expense being attached."

"Confound you," said Reeves, "you have made me lose my bet! Come to my hotel and have a drink."

The stranger accepted the hospitable invitation.

Children's Meals.

Children should be taught to be regular at their meals and to take nothing between meals. This rule applies to infants as well as to older children. The practice of feeding the little one every time it cries is a most serious injury to its weak digestive organs. An infant's stomach, though it needs food at more frequent intervals—two to four hours, according to its age—requires the same regularity which is essential to the maintenance of healthy digestion in older persons. The irregularity usually practiced is undoubtedly one of the greatest causes of the fearful mortality of infants from disorders of the digestive organs, as appears in our mortuary reports.

Of a Large Class.

Simkins—Bilkins junior strikes me as being a very promising young man.

Timkins—Yes; more promising than paying.—Chicago News.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train February 4.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. o-29

A Good Recommendation.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Gum boots, just right for this kind of weather, at—C. P. Long's.

All kinds of horse blankets, from 65 cents up. Boozer, Centre Hall.

For Sale or Rent [illegible] and dwelling opposite hotel, Spring Mills. Address J. D. LONG, Spring Mills, Pa.

To..
Our Friends
AND
Customers..

In order to make ready
For our
SPRING GOODS
We have all the
HEAVY GOODS
We have in stock
Marked Down.

In fact, some of the Marking Down Will surprise you. Come and see and Be convinced.

..H. F. ROSSNAN,..
Spring Mills, Pa.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,
New Stock .....

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line.....

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot located on the pike, near the station, just outside the borough limits of Centre Hall, for sale. The location is an excellent one, being on the corner of Main and Duncan streets. The house is 20x28, with an annex of 16x22, five rooms down stairs and five upstairs, is new and well constructed. There is a new stable, hog pen, chicken house, etc., on the premises. Choice fruit trees have been set on the lot. The property is a very desirable one. For further particulars, and the bargain price asked, enquire of

H. PETRY LUSE,
o fel.13 Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent her property in Centre Hall. The property consists of a house and lot in good condition, located on Main street, north of the Diamond. There is good fruit on the lot and the house is conveniently arranged.

MRS. MARY McCLENAHAN.

FOR SALE—A set of Blacksmith Tools, consisting of anvil, fan, drill, fire-place, tongs, hammers, taps, etc. These tools are first-class and will be sold for $35.00. This is a rare bargain.

Also, a new two horse bob-sled; painted and ready to hitch to. Will be sold at a bargain.

o30jan JOHN McCLENAHAN.

PRIVATE SALE—A fresh cow is offered at private sale; calf by her side three weeks old. For further particulars inquire of

H. W. DINGES, Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	75
Rye	5
Corn	60
Old Oats	45
Barley	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	24
Lard	10
Potatoes	75
Side Meat	08
Shoulder	9
Ham	14

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN,

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	22	Side	08
Butter	25	Tallow	3½
Lard	10	Huckleberries	—
Chickens, 7 cents	6	Apples	75
Ducks	07	Dried Apples	04
Raspberries	—	Potatoes	75
Ham	12	Large Onions	60
Shoulder	9	Beef Hides	06

KREAMER & SON.

The New Year finds us . . . . . .

Here to Serve You With the Best Goods at the Most Reasonable Prices. . . . . .

You will find we keeep constantly on hand a full line of . . . .
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Fine Notions,
Boots and Shoes,
Rubber Goods,
Or any goods usually found in a general Store. . . . . .

We pay market price for all kinds of Country Produce and will be glad to give you nice, new, clean goods in exchange for the same.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

New Furniture Store,
New Goods,
New Prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have the largest stock of furniture in Penns Valley to select from which will be sold at reduced prices until the first of the year. Our stock of rockers was never so complete.
Prices on Stoves, Heaters and Ranges are away down. A present to every family who make a purchase.

SMITH BROS. Spring Mills, Pa.

Dr. Smith Salve,
For all Kinds of Sores. Post paid by Mail, 25 cts.
DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

CENTRE HALL
CARRIAGE & WORKS.

We have been planning for some time, not to give you
Cheap work,
But to give you
Good work cheap.

At the prices we are now doing all kinds of Woodwork, Painting and Trimming, using only the very best stock and workmanship is a proof that good work can and is done very cheap.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY
FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker.)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of
—FLOUR—
and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a of share your patronage.

You will find the best brands of
FLOUR
are kept by
JOHN S. AUMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Pillsbury Flour and
John S. Auman Brand
are the best on the market.
BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP &
MIDDLINGS
always on hand.
Custom chopping done at all times.
I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.
A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

GARDEN AND FARM

THE DISPOSITION OF THE HORSE.

The disposition of a horse largely influences its value. The education of the horse should begin when it is a colt. A noted breeder of horses, who had been successful, stated that the breed of the man was as important as the breed of the colt, as colts have varied in disposition according to the disposition of the men handling them.

EARLY LAYERS.

The breed that evinces a tendency to early maturity gives its indications both in the male and female. The cockerel will show the red comb and wattles early, and he crows as soon as he can. In selecting young cocks, if we wish to increase the desire for early laying, we have this rule to guide us; take the pullet that lays first, and the cock that crows the youngest and watch them. If they both develop early and push forward rapidly they should be retained, provided they are not akin. Endeavor to do the same the succeeding year. After a few seasons the propensity to lay will begin early in all the progeny, and by continued selection the habit will become permanently settled and the breed improved.—Poultry Keeper.

THE DAY'S WORK ON THE FARM.

There is no method for determining the value of a day's work on a farm. Farm laborers in some sections are paid certain sums, according to custom or usage, but there is much difference in the amount of work by different individuals. The supposition that anybody can work on a farm is known to be erroneous by farmers, for while there are certain duties that may be performed by strong and able-bodied men, yet skill is necessary in some departments. The best farm hands are those who know what to do and consequently relieve the farmer of much of the care and responsibility.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

The most difficult work performed by hens that produce eggs is the manufacture of the albumen, or white, of the eggs. The yolk is composed mostly of the elements of food that produce fat, being known as the carbonaceous elements. In wheat and corn the carbonaceous materials are very abundant, but the substances from which the albumen is derived is lacking, in proportion to the yolk producing materials. For this reason the feeding of fowls on nothing but grain is not conducive to egg production. The food should therefore, be varied, lean meat, linseed meal, cut bone and finely cut clover hay (scalded) to be given in addition to grain.

WONDERFUL RESISTENCE OF SEEDS TO COLD.

Farmers have had varied experience with seeds. Certainly with imperfectly matured and poorly dried seed corn there is danger. As the following facts show, properly dried, mature seeds resist very low temperature without risk. These temperatures may be so low indeed that they seem startling. The facts are offered here to show that it is seed quality to start with and not the relative winter temperatures, be they ever so unusual, that causes the trouble.

I supplied seeds last winter for immersion in liquid air, and therefore for subjection to extremely low temperatures. These seeds included corn, flax, wheat, rye, cucumber, castor bean, Russian sunflower, mimosa, yellow lupine, sainfoin and pine. At first these lots were immersed directly from room temperature in the liquid air and allowed to remain six and twelve hours. Other lots of the same sort were immersed twenty-four and forty-eight hours respectively. The seeds were then germinated, together with control lots from the original packages. There was essentially no difference in the proportion of the seeds germinated from the original lots and from those treated or immersed.

The corn was not of a high grade and the starchy portion cracked badly from the extreme cold, yet the germintion was about all that could be expected. With flax and rye the extreme cold was rather favorable than otherwise to the prompt germination of the seeds. These facts are stated to show that properly matured dried seeds are practically unaffected even at the extreme low temperature of liquid air equivalent to 310 degrees below zero. No fear need be entertained from outdoor temperatures if seeds are what we know as air-dry. By these facts we learn how admirably seeds are by nature prepared to withstand cold, provided they are in a proper condition of dryness.—A. D. Selby of the Ohio Experiment Station.

BEES A BRANCH OF FARMING.

Beekeeping on a small scale has become a branch of farming, and is very much on the increase. Farmers have found that it pays well to keep a few colonies of bees on scientific principles, and are receiving encouraging returns from them. Ordinarily, a few colonies will do so much better in a locality than where large numbers are kept, for any locality may become overstocked. A few hives on every farm is the way to get the best possible returns from them, and all the honey required for home use is easily secured. Bees are valuable on the farm besides the honey they produce, and fruit growers especially are taking a great interest in bees now, having become convinced by well authenticated experiments that good fruit and plenty of it, depends largely on honey bees, fertilizing the bloom. It is not only confined to the orchard, but if you will take the trouble to look into the matter further, you will find the bees on the blossoms of wheat, rye, corn, clovers, and many other staple cereals grown. Would any one say they do not to some extent fill the same mission on this as they do on fruit? Look at the cucumber vines, and a thousand other varieties of flowers, we scarcely think of, that are visited by the bees during the flowering season. Perhaps at the lowest rate of speed a bee will travel on the wing when they are swarming, which is about twenty miles an hour, but when hunting for honey and visiting the flowers, the speed is increased to nearly double; then think of the number of miles a bee travels during each day visiting blossoms in search for honey. The bee is surely one of our best friends, and no one should blame them for defending their hive even if they should inflict stings upon us occasionally when we are meddling with their business, for they never do it otherwise. Farmers should not go into the bee business, but all farmers should keep bees enough to supply their table with honey, and learn all about scientific beekeeping.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Feld and Fireside.

DAIRYING ON THE FARM.

The dairy has become such a distinct specialty in farming that many old-time farmers have abandoned it practically to those who do nothing else. Yet farm dairying on the ordinary farm is without question a profitable work, that can be carried on with other lines of work. We have not yet abandoned general farming for specialties with the great majority of farmers still raise miscellaneous crops, doing a little dairying, corn raising, cattle raising and fruit and vegetable growing. The fact is the day will never come when the majority will not diversify the farming sufficient to raise a great variety of crops.

The dairy cow, the beef cow, both have their place on the ordinary farm. Grass is at the foundation of all crops and all good farming, and no man can raise good crops of grass without being tempted to raise dairy cows too. The dairying part of the business brings in constant and all-the-year-round profits, which is a great convenience to the farmer.

Then when pigs do so well on clover and skimmilk one cannot help feeling that dairying is essential to make success of raising hogs. And, indeed, it is. The man who raises a few pigs and omits the cows makes a mistake in planning. With a half dozen or more good dairy cows on the place there will be ample food for raising a dozen pigs for market. If the cream can be sold direct to consumers there will be sufficient skimmilk left to fatten the hogs profitably.

Corn, clover and peas make the ideal combination of crops for the dairy cows, and they also prove pretty good feeding for pigs. From this same crop one gets sufficient to feed several colonies of good laying hens. Thus with returns coming in continually from the dairy cows and the hens, one can then look forward contentedly to the bigger returns from the grain crops, fruits, cattle or hay. These latter return profits only once a year, and it is sometimes a long and discouraging wait between times. It is far more satisfactory to have the side issues, which will keep up the supply of pocket money. Then if the main crop proves a failure one is not left entirely stranded. Diversified farming is the surest thing today in agriculture, and in that dairying is one of the most important of all—W. H. Manton, in American Cultivator.

An Airship Prophecy.

A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette calls attention to an Eighteenth Century prophecy of the airship. It occurs in the verses of Erasmus Darwin—that distinguished grandfather of a more distinguished grandson. The passage is in "The Botanic Garden," published in 1791, when the possibilities of steam were becoming recognized, and it seems to contain the first suggestion of a steam-driven airship. That the author contemplated warlike as well as peaceful uses for such a contrivance is evident from the lines themselves:

Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or, on wide-waving wings expanded bear
Thy flying chariot through the fields of air.
Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering 'kerchiefs as they move;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

The Sort of Courage That Wins.

The courage that wins is of the kind that never wavers, that holds out in spite of the most adverse conditions. The men who have made their mark in the world have been noted for their "hanging-on" qualities, their "sticking" ability.

It is a comparatively easy matter to be courageous when everything goes your way, when the sun shines, and when you have plenty of friends who believe in you, but it takes superior character and great grit to maintain a steady poise when you feel everything slipping out from under you.—Success.

A lawyer's brief may be pretty long-winded.

FASHION AND FANCY

SPOTTED VELVET ROSETTES.

Young girls wear neat little walking hats of dark brown, pearl gray or black felt. The hats are simple, the only trimming besides the neat hat band tightly drawn around the crown being the set of rosettes made of spotted velvet. These have quite a leopard-like effect. Black and white or black and gray velvet is used for the rosettes, and brown and white, brown and black, or brown and yellow or old gold are in the spotted velvet for the brown felt hat. The rosettes are two, three or four in number, and are made of spotted velvets only.

THE SPINSTER'S SOLACE.

A bevy of girls of our town, with the aid of an older head, planned a very enjoyable evening. The invitations were headed with a clever pen and ink sketch of a cat, the "spinster's solace." We invited the guests to come at three o'clock in the afternoon and to appear in the costume of the traditional spinster of "ye olden time." The majority of the girls wore cork-screw curls and all of them old-time gowns. They carried reticules and quaint bead bags containing sprigs of fennel, sweet flagroot and peppermint drops. Each one told a story of her courtship and why her lover was rejected. The guest telling the best story received as a prize a fine picture of a cat. After that we had a guessing match, the contestant giving the greatest number of correct answers to a series of cat questions being awarded the prize—a black cat pin cushion. The questions and answers were as follows: Library cat, catalog; aspiring cat, catamount; tree cat, catalpa; near relation, catkin; water cat, cataract; dangerous cat, catastrophe; barber cat, polecat; spicy cat, catsup; cat's favorite plant, catnip; musical cat, catgut. We had photographs taken at the conclusion of the tea. This was served at five o'clock. The table was a long, old-fashioned one of mahogany, and all the quaint china and glassware obtainable was used on it. The menu included old-fashioned viands and preserves, cookies, hot biscuit, cold chicken, rich fruit cake, gold and silver cake, and other old-time varieties. Daguerreotypes, miniatures and faded photographs of relatives were brought by most of the "spinsters," and there was lots of fun inspecting them. After tea we sang Auld Lang Syne and other ballads of "ye olden time."—Mrs. T. C. Cummings, in Good Housekeeping.

LURED BY A WOMAN'S TROUT FLIES.

Trout flies made by a woman are considered a great curiosity, because so far there is practically only one woman who has ever attempted making them as a regular business. She has made a great success of her work and all tempting feather-covered hooks prove as great a bait to fishermen as they do to the fish.

Learning to make trout flies is tiresome and slow work, yet it seems as though it were essentially a woman's work, for it requires patience, perseverance and nimble fingers. Men in the profession guard the secrets of manufacture carefully, and after a New York woman resolved to compete with them it was a long time before she could induce any man to show her the way. She served an apprenticeship by pulling apart man-made trout flies and making a careful study of their anatomy. Then she would put them together again, this was a start; and after a while her perservance was rewarded. A man who was skilled in the art agreed to give her instruction, partly out of friendship and partly because he admired her pluck. She had to promise, though, that she would not teach any one else.

Of her work this woman chats interestingly. She says: "It is pleasant work that may be done at home, and it is one which gives a liberal education. All the birds of the air contribute their quota to the material which I use, and never before did I realize the great variety of their plumage and its wondrous beauty. I am compelled to study the insect I manufacture, that I may duplicate it as nearly as possible, else it will never be able to fool the sagacious trout.

"I have grown to love my work to that extent that now I am always trying to see how artistic a fly I can make—not how many dollars it will bring me."

THE STORE DETECTIVE.

An advertisement in a recent paper called for the services of a "bright, intelligent woman as detective in a department store." Scores of women, young and old, put in applications for the place. Some of them had been employed by private detective agencies and had done such important work as the tracking of criminals, while a few had held places in department stores. From the latter applicants a young woman was selected. The greater number of the candidates for the place had had no experience of the sort, and were under the impression that no special adaptability was necessary for the task.

"A store detective," said the manager of one of the big shops, "has to be gifted with a large amount of tact and intuition, as well as a quick eye and a level head. She must not be troubled with nerves or be imaginative or easily excited. She must be ladylike as to dress and manner and appearance, a good judge of faces and of persons. In fact, the place requires a rare combination in the way of womanly cleverness and courage.

"Many women are employed by private detective agencies, and some of them make good salaries but as a rule these private detectives do not make good store detectives. The work requiring their services is largely that connected with divorce cases, and this class of work is not pleasant enough to appeal to intelligent and refined women, such as store detectives must be.

"Store detectives become adept at picking out and capturing shoplifters with their booty on their persons. One or two store detectives in this city have become very well known, and their work is in demand.

"Women have made more of a success of detective work in the shops and in connection with the Custom House than they have in criminal cases. In the Custom House they are invaluable in the detection of women smugglers, often travelling across the ocean in the big liners as regular passengers in order to watch some suspected woman. To obtain these places they must undergo a Civil Service examination.—New York Tribune.

VISITING MILLINERS.

Said the superintendent of a large millinery establishment:

"There has been an unusual demand this season for visiting milliners. The practice of going out by the day in private houses is a phase of the trade that our young women have never taken much pains to work up, hence people who desire to get their hats trimmed at so much per day are at a loss to know where to pick up good all-around trimmers and modelers who are willing to hire out on such terms, and they come to us for information.

"Now that the ice has been broken, a good many capable girls have declared in favor of the house-to-house system, and they have made such big inroads on the trade of some of the popular establishments that those houses will have to take a new lease on their laurels, and incidentally on their customers, if they don't want to lose money. It is strange that the public was so slow to learn the worth of visiting milliners, for they really are of inestimable value to people with a limited income. For years women who knew that their expenses could go so far and not an inch further have been economizing by employing seamstresses by the day to make their dresses, but somehow it never occurred to them that to get their hats made the same way would be a good plan. This season, however, they have awakened to the possibilities of the home industry and have kept the girls pretty busy.

"And it is not the families in straitened circumstances alone that are making a bid for visiting milliners. Well-to-do women like to save a penny as well as their poorer sisters, and if they can get a woman to come in and trim up half a dozen stylish hats at the rate of $2.50 or $3 a day they are naturally going to hire her in preference to patronizing an expensive house.

"However, it behooves the anxious economist to exercise discretion in the selection of a milliner. A great many girls in this business are specialists. Some can make frames, some can shape, while others can do nothing but trim. If a hat is ordered in a big store it passes through a dozen hands, but when made at home it is necessary that the milliner employed be a general practitioner capable of carrying the headgear through all the stages of construction. Then, too, the visiting milliner is often given old material to work with, and it takes an artist of the first water to fashion a becoming, pretty hat out of last season's velvets, laces, and feathers. That many girls can accomplish this feat is evidenced by the demand for home milliners, whom scores of women all over town have hailed as a kind of sartorial savior."—New York Times.

A Pearl Famine Threatened.

We are threatened by a famine which is already showing itself and beginning its pinching work. The center of this famine is in Paris and Americans are said to be responsible for it, and will, with the rest of civilization, have to suffer its dire consequences. Already has its presence been felt in New York. This famine does not mean starvation, though it does mean denial, not in the matter of daily bread, but in the important matter of pearls. Pearls have of late been growing more and more popular, more and more rare, and, therefore, more and more expensive.

Pearl necklaces that our grandmothers wore are being resurrected, and the jewellers of Paris and New York are being called on to supply a most unusual demand for these chaste ornaments. Americans are said to be the great pearl hunters, and so keen is their pursuit that prices are mounting daily. A pearl necklace which sold for $2,000 twelve years ago will today cost from $6,000 to $8,000.

A Shifting of Waistcoats.

An actor named Wright, who was once impersonating the first grave digger in "Hamlet," prepared to take the house by storm by incasing his person within a dozen or more waistcoats of all sorts of shapes and patterns. When about to commence the operation of digging the grave for the "fair Ophelia," Wright began to unwind by taking off waistcoat after waistcoat which caused uproarious laughter among the audience. But as fast as he relieved himself of one waistcoat Paul Bedford, who was playing the second grave digger, ing himself in the cast-off [illegible] increased the salvos of [illegible] for as Wright

SOME RUSTIC INDUSTRIES.

The Money Value of Nature's Bounty and Woman's Work.

In one respect at least harvest time brings back very forcibly to the minds of the elderly in agricultural districts the fact that since their day rustic industries have undergone immense changes. The local conditions of rural life as regards the agricultural and cottage laborers have doubtless been appreciably improved during the last fifty years. Wages have increased and much physical exertion has been modified by the use of mechanical and labor-saving contrivances. It is the women, however, of the cottage homes who are the greatest gainers by the changes in rural conditions. Fifty years ago they took their share of the field work with the men, and summer and winter alike the wife or daughter was as much a field hand as the husband or father.

But now it is only upon special occasions that the cottage housewife is to be met with working in the fields or on the land at all, unless it is in her own cottage garden. There is one characteristic of "Rustic Industry" which has been handed down from long antecedent times, and which has always seemed to have been the woman's work, and yet, during the last few years it, too, has ceased to find its wonted votaries. Gleaning in the cornfields, as Ruth gleaned, after the reapers in the fields of Boaz, has vanished for ever. The reaper and self-binder leave little for the gleaner to pick up, and as the days of high-priced bread seem also to have passed, the laborers who lived largely upon the brown bread ground from the corn of their own gleaning now eat the white bread the baker's cart leaves at their door. Thus there is no incentive to pursue this old world industry. It has gone the way of silk-worm culture—a species of rural industry which James I. and succeeding monarchs made strenuous efforts to encourage. In connection with the silkworm, mulberry trees were planted in prodigious quantities sixty years or so ago for silk-raising purposes, but now the tree has all but disappeared from England and women have lost an occupation. Fruit gathering still keeps its place as one of the village industries in which women excel.—London Mail.

The Sauvity of Sir Charles.

"How do you do, Sir Charles? I think I had the honor of meeting you with Lord ——."

"What do you want?"

"Well, Sir Charles, I have endeavored to state in my letter——"

"Yes, I have your letter, and you write a very slovenly hand."

"The fact is, Sir Charles, I wrote that letter in a hurry in your waiting-room."

"Not at all, not at all. You had plenty of time to write a legible note. No; you are careless. Go on."

"Well, Sir Charles, a vacancy has occurred in——"

"And you are very untidy in your appearance."

"Well, I was travelling all night. I only——"

"Nonsense; you had plenty of time to make yourself tidy. No; you are naturally careless about your appearance. Go on."

"Well, Sir Charles, this vacancy has occurred in——"

"And you are very fat."

"Well, Sir Charles, that is hereditary, I am afraid. My father was very fat——"

"Not at all. I knew your father well. He wasn't fat. It's laziness."

Nevertheless, the visitor got the job he came to seek.—O'Brien's Life of Lord Russell of Killowen.

American Locimotives Lead the World.

American locomotives, running on American rails, now whistle past the Pyramids and across the long Siberian steppes. They carry the Hindoo pilgrims from all parts of their empire to the sacred waters of the Ganges. Three years ago there was but one American locomotive in the United Kingdom; today there is not a road of importance there on which trains are not being pulled by American engines. The American locomotive has successfully invaded France. The Manchurian Railway, which is the real beginning of Oriental railway building, bought all its rails and rolling stock in the United States. American bridges span rivers on every continent. American cranes are swinging over many foreign moles. Wherever there are extensive harvests there may be found American machinery to gather the grain. In every great market of the world tools can have no better recommendation that the mark "Made in America."—Frank A. Vanderlip, in Scribner's.

The Telephone.

It has not been many years since a noted scientist, in an exhaustive article, satisfied himself and thousands of others that the telephone could never be brought into practical use. Today it is estimated there are 2,278,000 telephones in use in the United States alone. No man attempts to do business now without the aid of the 'phone. Business is transacted over the telephone although the parties are separated by thousands of miles. The home and the office are brought together by means of the telephone. These instruments have now invaded the country districts, and the telephone and the free delivery of mail are going hand in hand. Here, in Ohio thousands of farmers have the telephone in their homes, and they find it of immense advantage in a business and social way, and yet the telephone is not many years old.—Toledo Blade.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

was getting thinner Paul grew fatter and fatter. Wright, seeing himself outdone, kept on the remainder of the waistcoats and went on with his part quite crestfallen.—Chicago News.

It is perhaps a little early to wonder whether telephone companies will have the assurance to maintain their present rates after Marconi has reduced the cost of messages across the Atlantic to one cent a word.

Somebody has started a profitless query as to the oldest triplets living. S. E. Buffum of Taunton, Mass., answering it, says he has three brothers, triplets, who are all well and in business in the West, and who were fifty years old last May. They are of New Hampshire birth.

Asiatic Turkey is to be rescued from semi-barbarianism by the construction of $140,000,000 worth of railroads, one of which will run through the Euphrates Valley from end to end. The new roads will follow the old caravan routes, and they will touch all the principal cities and towns of Bible land.

The statement is going the rounds that John D. Rockefeller, who is thought to be the richest man in the world, is shut out from most of the pleasures of life by the nervous effects of the strain of managing his wealth. Thus he can eat only hot milk and crackers, it is said, and must retire nightly at nine o'clock. He finds it necessary to avoid all excitement.

George Gould predicts that the year 1902 will be a great one for the railroads. That means, of course, an assurance of another year of uninterrupted prosperity to the country at large. The country can stand the prospect without flinching, but the railroad companies, opines the San Francisco Chronicle, will have to improve and enlarge their equipmen very materially.

Max Nordau, the author and physician, delivered a speech before the Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland. He spoke of the physical and intellectual amelioration of the Jews, and advised them to cease emigrating from Eastern Europe to the sweating dens of London and New York City. He said that those already there should organize themselves into co-operative bodies for their mutual betterment.

Pictorial post cards originated in Germany some twelve years ago, and like all great things, began in a very small way. Who actually started the idea is not generally known, but it is generally believed that about the year 1888 a few post cards bearing pictures of celebrated places first began to find their way into Berlin. Last year hundreds of millions of picture cards passed through German post offices, yielding to the government an average income of $15,000 a day.

The police of Philadelphia have ascertained that there are 352 blind persons in the Quaker city. The inquiry was made at the request of the Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, a society whose praiseworthy objects are to find out where the blind reside, to send its teacher to instruct them in reading at their homes, and afterward to supply them with a regular exchange of embossed books from its library.

In the matter of woman's rights Abyssinia is far ahead of Europe and America, according to an authority, the house and all its contents belong to her, and if the husband offends her she not only can but does turn him out of doors till he is duly repentant and makes amends by the gift of a cow or the half of a camel; that is to say, the value of half a camel. On the other hand, it is in the privilege and duty of the wife to abuse her husband, and she can divorce herself from him at pleasure, whereas the husband must show reason to justify such an act on his part.

The operations of the law against lese majestie in Germany are extending. It is now as unsafe to say anything derogatory concerning the Crown Prince as it is concerning the Kaiser. Recently a workman at Hildesheim was sent to prison for making an uncomplimentary remark about a picture of the Crown Prince, and an elderly woman at Breslau was jailed for criticising his features and the appearance of his hair. The official bears stand ready to gobble up any thoughtless person who says, "Go up, thou baldhead!" A half-imbecile workman at Breslau has been imprisoned for two years for using offensive language about the Empress and Crown Prince.

Boston was at one time considered the most distinctively American of the cities of the United States, but that distinction exists no longer. A recent published report of the Boston Board of Health, a good guide to the division of population, shows that the number of deaths for the week was 237, as against 202 for the corresponding week a year ago. Of the number 233 were white and 4 colored; 146 were born in the United States, 85 in foreign countries and 6 of unknown nationality; 47 were of American parentage and 161 of foreign parentage. The increase in the foreign-born population of Boston is mostly from Ireland, Canada and Russia. The German population of Boston continues small.

His Father Was a Juror.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw tells this story of a personal experience while trying a case in an Iowa court. A boy about fourteen years old had been put on the stand and the opposing counsel was examining him. After the usual preliminary questions as to the witness' age, residence and the like, he then proceeded:

"Have you any occupation?"

"No."

"Don't you do any work of any kind?"

"No."

"Just loaf around home?"

"That's about all."

"What does your father do?"

"Nothin' much."

"Doesn't he do anything to support the family?"

"He does odd jobs once in a while when he can get them."

"As a matter of fact, isn't your father a pretty worthless fellow, a dead beat and a loafer?"

"I don't know, sir; you'd better ask him. He's sitting over there on the jury."

Arbitration.

She had read a good deal, and prided herself on being pretty well up on the affairs of the day.

"All disputes," she said, " should be settled by arbitration."

"Quite right," he replied. "Now, we had a little dispute this morning as to certain household——"

"There is nothing to arbitrate in that," she interposed hastily. "I am right, of course." Then after a moment she added: "But it seems so foolish to have war and strikes when it's so easy to arbitrate."

The Heat of Australia.

Australia is the hottest country on record. I have ridden for miles astride the equator, but I have never found heat to compare with this. Out in the country in the dry times there appears to be little more than a sheet of brown paper between you and the lower regions, and the people facetiously say that they have to feed their hens on cracked ice to keep them from laying boiled eggs.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley Is prodigally prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 109 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! That pays.

Three Eared Corn. 200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat yielded in 30 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated Macaroni Wheat, which yielded on our farms 63 bus. per acre. That pays.

Spelta. Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. That pays.

Victoria Rape makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 1c a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis. Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. Salzer's seed is warranted. That pays.

$10.00 for 10c. We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples, containing Thousand Headed Kale, Teosinte, Rape, Alfalfa, Spelta, etc. (Fully worth $10.00 to get a start) together with our great catalog, for 10c postage.

SALZER'S MAGIC CRUSHED SHELLS. Best on earth. Sell at $1.35 per 200 lb. bag; $2.75 for 500 lbs.; $5.50 for 1,000 lbs.

John A. Salzer Seed Co LA CROSSE WIS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. MODERATE RATES.

From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire.

On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th St., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel.

The Hotel Empire restaurant is noted for its excellent cooking, efficient service and moderate prices.

Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.

Send to Empire for descriptive Booklets.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THE MILESTONES OF LIFE

Dr. Talmage Tells of the Duties and Trials Which Belong to the Different Decades.

Advice to the Twenties—The Waiting Age—The Last Haven.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From an unusual standpoint Dr. Talmage in this discourse looks at the duties and trials which belong to the different decades of human life; text, Psalms xc, 10, "The days of our years are threescore years and ten."

The seventieth milestone of life is here planted as at the end of the journey. A few go beyond it. Multitudes never reach it. The oldest person of modern times expired at 169 years. A Greek of the name of Stravaride lived to 132 years. An Englishman of the name of Thomas Parr lived 152 years. Before the time of Moses people lived 150 years, and if you go far enough back they lived 900 years. Well, that was necessary, because the story of the world must come down by tradition, and it needed long life safely to transmit the news of the past. If the generations had been short lived the story would so often have changed lips that it might have got all astray. But after Moses began to write it down and parchment told it from century to century it was not necessary that people live so long in order to authenticate the events the past. If in our time people lived only twenty-five years, that would not affect history, since it is put in print and is no longer dependent on tradition. Whatever your age, I will to-day directly address you, and I shall speak to those who are in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, and to those who are in the seventies and beyond.

First, then, I accost those of you who are in the twenties. You are full of expectation. You are ambitious—that is, if you amount to anything—for some kind of success, commercial or mechanical or professional or literary or agricultural or social or moral. If I find some one in the twenties without any sort of ambition, I feel like saying, "My friend, you have got on the wrong planet. This is not the world for you. You are going to be in the way. Have you made your choice of poorhouses? You will never be able to pay for your cradle. Who is going to settle for your board? There is a mistake about the fact that you were born at all."

But, supposing you have ambition, let me say to all the twenties, expect everything through divine manipulation, and then you will get all you want and something better. Are you looking for wealth? Well, remember that God controls the money markets, the harvests, the droughts, the caterpillars, the locusts, the sunshine, the storm, the land, the sea, and you will get wealth. Perhaps not that which is stored up in the banks, in safe deposits, in United States securities, in houses and lands, but your clothing and board and shelter, and that is about all you can appropriate anyhow. You cost the Lord a great deal. To feed and clothe and shelter you for a lifetime requires a big sum of money, and if you get nothing more than the absolute necessities you get an enormous amount of supply. Expect as much as you will of any kind of success, if you expect it from the Lord you are safe. Depend on any other resource, and you may be badly chagrined, but depend on God and all will be well. It is a good thing in the crisis of life to have a man of large means back you up. It is a great thing to have a moneyed institution stand behind you in your undertaking. But it is a mightier thing to have the God of heaven and earth your coadjutor, and you may have Him. I am so glad that I met you while you are in the twenties. You are laying out your plans, and all your life in this world and the next for 500 million years of your existence will be affected by those plans. It is about 8 o'clock in the morning of your life, and you are just starting out. Which way are you going to start? Oh, the twenties!

"Twenty" is a great word in the Bible. Joseph was sold for twenty pieces of silver; Samson judged Israel twenty years; Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities; the flying roll that Zechariah saw was twenty cubits; when the sailors of the ship on which Paul sailed sounded the Mediterranean Sea, it was twenty fathoms. What mighty things have been done in the twenties! Romulus founded Rome when he was twenty; Keats finished life at twenty-five. Lafayette was a world renowned soldier at twenty-three; Oberlin accomplished his chief work at twenty-seven; Bonaparte was victor over Italy at twenty-six; Pitt was prime minister of England at twenty-two; Calvin had completed his immortal "Institutes" by the time he was twenty-six; Grotius was attorney general at twenty-four. Some of the mightiest things for God and eternity have been done in the twenties. As long as you can put the figure 2 before the other figure that helps describe your age I have high hopes about him. Look out for that figure 2. Watch its continuance with as much earnestness as you ever watched anything that promised you salvation or threatened you demolition. What a critical time—the twenties.

While they continue you decide your occupation and the principles by which you will be guided; you make your most abiding friendships; you arrange your home life; you fix your habits. Lord God Almighty, for Jesus Christ's sake, have mercy on all the men and women in the twenties!

Next I accost those in the thirties. You are at an age when you find what a tough thing it is to get recognized and established in your occupation or profession. Ten years ago you thought all that was necessary for success was to put on your shutter the sign of physician or dentist or attorney or broker or agent and you would have plenty of business. How many hours you sat and waited for business, and waited in vain, three persons only know—God, your wife and yourself. In commercial life you have not had the promotion and the increase in salary you anticipated, or the place you expected to occupy in the firm has not been vacated. The produce of the farm with which you expected to support yourself and those depending on you and to pay the interest on the mortgage has been far less than you anticipated, or the prices were down, or special expenses for sickness made drafts on your resources that you could not have expected. In some respects the hardest decade of life is the thirties, because the results are generally so far behind the anticipations. It is very rare indeed that a young man does as did the young man one Sunday night when he came to me and said, "I have been so marvelously prospered since I came to this country that I feel as a matter of gratitude that I ought to dedicate myself to God."

Nine-tenths of the poetry of life has been knocked out of you since you came into the thirties. Men in the different professions and occupations saw that you were rising, and they must put an estoppel on you or you might somehow stand in the way. They think you must be suppressed.

From thirty to forty is an especially hard time for young doctors, young lawyers, young merchants, young farmers, young mechanics, young ministers. The struggle of the thirties is for honest and helpful and remunerative recognition. But few old people know how to treat young people without patronizing them on the one hand or snubbing them on the other.

Oh, the thirties! Joseph stood before Pharaoh at thirty; David was thirty years old when he began to reign; the height of Solomon's temple was thirty cubits; Christ entered upon His active ministry at thirty years of age; Judas sold Him for thirty pieces of silver. Oh, the thirties! What a word suggestive of triumph or disaster!

Your decade is the one that will probably afford the greatest opportunity for victory because there is the greatest necessity for struggle. Read the world's history and know what are the thirties for good or bad. Alexander the Great closed his career at thirty-two; Frederick the Great made Europe tremble with his armies at thirty-five; Cortes conquered Mexico at thirty; Grant fought Shiloh and Donelson when thirty-eight; Raphael died at thirty-seven; Luther was the hero of the reformation at thirty-five; Sir Philip Sidney got through by thirty-two. The greatest deeds for God and against Him were done within the thirties, and your greatest battles are now and between the time when you cease expressing your age by putting first a figure 2 and the time when you will cease expressing it by putting first a figure 3. As it is the greatest time of the struggle. I adjure you, in God's name and by God's grace, make it the greatest achievement. My prayer is for all those in the tremendous crisis of the thirties. The fact is that by the way you decide the present decade of your history you decide all the following decades.

Next I accost the forties. Yours is the decade of discovery. I do not mean the discovery of the outside, but the discovery of yourself. No man knows himself until he is forty. He overestimates or underestimates himself. By that time he has learned what he can do or what he cannot do. He thought he had commercial genius enough to become a millionaire, but now he is satisfied to make a comfortable living. He thought he had rhetorical power that would bring him into the United States Senate; now he is content if he can successfully argue a common case before a petit jury. He thought he had medical skill that would make him a Mott or a Grosse or a Willard Parker or a Sims; now he finds his sphere is that of a family physician, prescribing for the ordinary ailments that afflict our race. He was sailing on in a fog and could not take a reckoning, but now it clears up enough to allow him to find out his real latitude and longitude. He has been climbing, but now he has got to the top of the hill, and he takes a long breath. He is half way through the journey at least, and he is in a position to look backward or forward. He has more good sense than he ever had. He knows human nature, for he has been cheated often enough to see the bad side of it, and he has met so many gracious and kindly and splendid souls he also knows the good side of it. Now, calm yourself. Thank God for the past and deliberately set your compass for another voyage.

You have chased enough thistledown; you have blown enough soap bubbles; you have seen the unsatisfying nature of all earthly things. Open a new chapter with God and the world. This decade of the forties ought to eclipse all its predecessors in worship, in usefulness and in happiness.

The world was made to work. There remaineth a rest for the people of God, but it is in a sphere beyond the reach of telescopes. The military charge that decided one of the greatest battles of the ages—the battle of Waterloo—was not made until 8 o'clock in the evening, but some of you propose to go into camp at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

My subject next accosts those in the seventies and beyond. My word to them is congratulation. You have got nearly if not quite through. You have safely crossed the sea of life and are about to enter the harbor. You have fought at Gettysburg, and the war is over—here and there a skirmish with the remaining sin of your own heart and the sin of the world, but I guess you are about done. There may be some work for you yet on a small or large scale. Bismarck of Germany vigorous in the eighties. The Prime Minister of England strong at seventy-two. Haydn composing his oratorio, "The Creation," at seventy years of age. Isocrates doing some of his best work at seventy-four. Plato busy thinking for all succeeding centuries at eighty-one. Noah Webster, after making his world renowned dictionary, hard at work until eighty-five years old. Rev. Daniel Waldo praying in my pulpit at 100 years of age. Humboldt producing the immortal "Cosmos" at seventy-six years. William Blake at sixty-seven learning Italian so as to read Dante in the original. Lord Cockburn at eighty-seven writing his best treatise. John Wesley stirring great audiences at eighty-five. William C. Bryant, without spectacles, reading in my house "Thantaposis" at eighty-three years of age. Christian men and women in all departments serving God after becoming septuagenarians and nonagenarians prove that there are possibilities of work for the aged, but I think you who are passed the seventies are near being through.

How do you feel about it? You ought to be jubilant, because life is a tremendous struggle, and if you have got through respectably and usefully you ought to feel like people toward the close of a summer day seated on the rocks watching the sunset at Bar Harbor of Cape May or Lookout Mountain. I am glad to say that most old Christians are cheerful. Daniel Webster visited John Adams a short time before his death and found him in very infirm health. He said to Mr. Adams: "I am glad to see you. I hope you are getting along pretty well." The reply was: "Ah, sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time. It sways and trembles with every wind, and what is worse, sir, the landlord, as near as I can make out, does not intend to make any repairs."

An aged woman sent to her physician and told him of her ailments, and the doctor said: "What would you have me do, madam? I cannot make you young again." She replied: "I know that, doctor. What I want you to do is to help me to grow old a little longer." The young men have their troubles before them; the old have their troubles behind them. You have got about all out of this earth that there is in it. Be glad that you, an aged servant of God, are going to try another life and amid better surroundings. Stop looking back and look ahead. O ye in the seventies and eighties and the nineties, your best days are yet to come, your grandest associations are yet to be formed, your best eyesight is yet to be kindled, your best hearing is yet to be awakened, your greatest speed is yet to be traveled, your gladdest song is yet to be sung. The most of your friends have gone over the border, and you are going to join them very soon. They are waiting for you; they are watching the golden shore to see you land; they are watching the shining gate to see you come through; they are standing by the throne to see you mount.

What a glad hour when you drop the staff and take the scepter, when you quit the stiffened joints and become an immortal athlete! But hear, hear; a remark pertinent to all people, whether in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, the seventies or beyond.

But the most of you will never reach the eighties or the seventies or the sixties or the fifties or the forties. He who passes into the forties has gone far beyond the average of human life. Amid the uncertainties take God through Jesus Christ as your present and eternal safety. The longest life is only a small fragment of the great eternity. We will all of us soon be there.

Eternity, how near it rolls!
Count the vast value of your souls.
Beware and count the awful cost
What they have gained whose souls are lost.

[Copyright, 1901, L. Klopsch.]

Many a man who is honored with a college degree would find it necessary to do some reviewing before he could pass a civil service examination.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Little of a novel nature has developed in the business or financial situation during the past week. Conditions of the preceding week were accentuated as a rule, active manufacturing plants becoming still more busily engaged, while the downward tendency of prices was not checked. Retail trade is of immense volume and jobbers have immense Spring orders to fill.

Conditions in the iron and steel industry are shown by record-breaking production at many plants and rapid increase of facilities at others.

Failures for the week numbered 301 in the United States, against 306 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 46 last year.

"Bradstreet's" says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,639,679 bushels, as against 4,690,202 last week and 4,838,678 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (30 weeks) aggregate 161,644,152 bushels, as against 111,002,372 last season. Corn exports aggregate 179,520 bushels, as against 298,093 last week and 3,972,152 last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 21,435,237 bushels, against 111,702,912 last season.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 87⅝c; Philadelphia No. 2, 84a84½c; Baltimore No. 2, 85½c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 67⅝c; Philadelphia No. 2, 64½a65c; Baltimore No. 2, 68c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 50c; Philadelphia No. 2, 53½c; Baltimore No. 2, 52¼c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, large bales, $16.00; No. 2 timothy, $14.50a15.00; No. 3 timothy, $13.00a14.00.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl, $3.00a3.75; do. New York, assorted, per brl, $3.50a4.50. Cabbage—New York State, per ton, domestic, $10.00a12.00; do. Danish, per ton, $13.00a14.00. Carrots — Native, per bushel box, 35a40c; do. per bunch, 1a 1½c. Celery—Native, per bunch, 3a 3½c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl, $7.00a7.50; do. Jerseys, per brl, $6.50a 7.00; do. Cape and Jerseys, per box, $2.00a2.25. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 15a20c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75c.a$1.50; do. per full brl, $2.50a3.00; do New Orleans, per brl, $3.50a4.00; do. Florida, per half-brl basket, $1.50a2.25. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, $1.15a1.25; do. Western, yellow, per bushel, $1.15a1.25. Oranges—Florida, per box, as to size, $2.00a2.25. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, —a3c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, 60a 75c. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, $2.50a3.00. Turnips—Native, per bushel box, 20a25c.

Potatoes—White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 80a85c.; do. do. do. do., seconds, 65a70c; do. New York, do. best stock, 85a87c; do. do. do. seconds, 65a70c; do. Western, do. prime, 85a87c. Sweets, Eastern Shore, Virginia, kiln-dried, per brl, $2.25a2.40; do. do. do., per flour brl, $2.00a2.50; do. do., Maryland, per brl, fancy, $2.25a2.50; do. Richmond, do. No. 1, $2.00a2.25; do. North Carolina, do. fancy, $2.25a2.50. Yams, North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, $1.50a1.75.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9¼c; bulk clear sides, 9½c; bulk shoulders, 9¼c; bulk clear plates, 9¼c; bulk, fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 9¼c; bulk fat backs, 18 lbs and under, 9½c; bulk bellies, 10½c; bulk ham butts, 9¼c; bacon, shoulders, 10c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11c; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 10¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 8¾c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 12c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 10 lbs and over, 12¼c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 15 lbs and over, 12c; hams, skinned, 12c.

Dressed Poultry. — Turkeys — Hens, good to choice, 14a15c; do. hens and young toms, mixed, good to choice, 13a 14c; do. young toms, good to choice, —a 11c; do. old do. do. do. do., 9a10c; ducks, good to choice, 11a13c; chickens, young, good to choice, 10a11c; chickens, mixed, old and young, 9a10c; do. poor to medium, 8a9. Geese, good to choice, 9a11c.

Butter—Separator, 25a26c; gathered cream, 23a24c; imitation, 19a20; prints, 1 lb, 27a28; rolls, 2 lb, 26a27c; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 25a26.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 25a26c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, —a26c; Virginia, 26c; West Virginia, 25a26c; Western, 26c; Southern, 23a24c; cold-storage, choice, at mark, 20a21c; do. do., loss off, 22a23.

Cheese.—New Cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11 to 11¼c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 11a11¾c; picnics, 23 lbs, 11¾c to 11¾c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selections, 11½a12½c; cows and light steers, 9¼a10c.

Live Stock.

Chicago. — Cattle — Good to prime, $6.50a7.25; poor to medium, $4.00a6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25a4.75; cows, $1.50a4.75; heifers, $2.25a5.55; bulls, $2.25a4.60; calves, $2.50a6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00a6.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.90a6.40; good to choice, heavy, $6.30a6.50; rough, heavy, $6.00a 6.25; light, $5.60a6.00; bulk of sales, $5.90a6.35. Sheep—Steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, $4.30a5.00; Western sheep, $4.25a5.75; native lambs, $3.20a6.10; Western lambs, $5.00a6.00.

East Liberty.—Cattle—Choice, $6.40a 6.60; prime, $5.85a6.00; good, $5.35a5.65. Hogs slow; prime heavies, $6.40a6.45; best mediums, $6.25a$6.30; heavy Yorkers, $6.15a6.20; light Yorkers, $5.90a 6.05; pigs, $5.50a5.60; roughs, $5.00a5.90. Sheep higher; best wethers, $4.50a4.65; culls and common, $1.50a2.25; yearlings, $3.00a4.85; veal calves, $7.00a7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Cincinnati is organizing a $150,000 co-operative wagon factory.

A London syndicate is after the entire tobacco industry of Cuba.

Union machinists will renew their demands for an eight-hour day on May 1.

Leadville has twenty-two labor unions. Two years ago one organization existed.

Toledo's union of coffee, spice, and baking powder workers is the first of its kind.

A Safe Prophecy.

Ethel—I believe she is quite a reliable fortune teller.

Josephine—Well, she told me that if father succeeded in carrying through a certain big stock deal I would be married within a year.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Lies are always in a hurry, but the truth contentedly awaits its turn.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The smaller a man's wit the more pains he takes to show it.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

In traveling the road to wealth keep on the right side.

Tetterine Cures Eczema,

Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, Scaldhead, Tetter and those itching skin troubles so unpleasant and disgusting. 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

The industrious burglar is generally doing something, even if it's only time.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A wife who is a good cook makes a cheerful husband.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Never ask a favor unless you are willing to grant one.

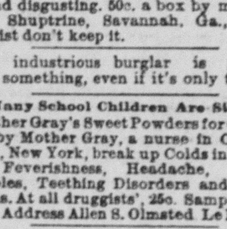
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The world is never cold to the warm-hearted.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

Experience may cost in ideals, but it gives us knowledge.

ST. JACOBS OIL



Used for 50 Years.

The Great Pain-Killing Remedy.
Never fails to cure.

RHEUMATISM, STIFFNESS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, SCIATICA, SORENESS, CHEST COLDS,

And All Bodily Aches and Pains.
There is Nothing so Good.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Conquers Pain

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Sizes.

ST. JACOBS OIL (Limited), BALTIMORE.

Corn

removes from the soil large quantities of

Potash.

The fertilizer applied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power.

Read carefully our books on crops—sent *free*.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our Mormon women who had been cured through its use. I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah."

—$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

CLOVER

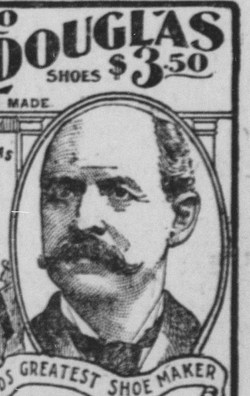
Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our northern grown Clover, for vigor, frost and drouth resisting properties, has justly become famous.

SUPERIOR CLOVER, bu. $5.90; 100 lbs. $9.60
La Crosse Prime Clover, bu. $5.60; 100 lbs. $9.20

Samples Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great Catalog mailed you for 4c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE



Sold by 68 Douglas Stores and the best shoe dealers everywhere. CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.

Notice increase of sales in table below:

1898 = 748,706 Pairs.
1899 = 898,183 Pairs.
1900 = 1,259,754 Pairs.
1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS: W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufs in the world. W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $4.00 and $5.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.00 and $3.50 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets and Always Black Rocks used. W. L. Douglas $4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled. Shoes by mail 25c. extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

Estab. '32 SCALES of every description. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for prices. JESSE MARDEN 109 S. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. BNU5. IT PAYS

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SALZER'S SEEDS Never Fail

It is a fact that Salzer's Seeds are grown in more gardens, and planted on more farms in America than any other. There is reason for this—

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL.

No matter how poor the soil or inclement the weather, Salzer's Seeds produce. We are the largest growers of Vegetable and Farm Seeds, operating over 5,000 acres, and hence can make the following unprecedented offer—

150 Kinds for 16c, Postpaid.

50 kinds of rarest Luscious Radishes
10 magnificent emptiest Melons
10 sorts glorious Tomatoes
20 peerless Lettuces varieties
10 splendid Beet sorts
25 gorgeously beautiful Flower Seeds

} 150 kinds for only 16 cents.

above 150 sorts, which will furnish you bushel baskets full of magnificent herbs and lots and lots of rare vegetables, together with our great sowing telling all about the rarest kind of fruits and flowers, and best earliest vegetables and farm seeds—all for but 16 cts. in stamps.

We mail 7 Hardy Everblooming Garden Roses, postpaid, 25c.; 5 Hardy Plums, 5 Cherries, 5 Crabs and 7 Apples—all 3-record, hardy as oak—the 18 postpaid for $1.00.

Our great catalogue, illustrately worth $100 to every wide awake gardener and farmer, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or with above 150 sorts for but 10c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.

Shoe News

of Interest

TO Everybody.

If our Shoe news fails to interest the whole family we must have a poor advertising writer, for we have the Newest, the Best and the Largest variety of Shoes to be found in Bellefonte. If you want points on what is in vogue for Men and Boys', Ladies and Misses' wear, just look at our special ideas in Winter Shoes. Come here first and you will buy here. Those who have been "looking around" and then come here, buy here, too.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; Union, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10.30 a. m.; Potters Mills, 2.30 p. m.

Not This Week.

Photographer W. W. Smith will not be at his Centre Hall gallery this week.

Two Sick Boys.

Sturgis Shultz, son of Rev. J. F. Shultz, and Samuel Krumbine, son of J. H. Krumbine, are ill with pneumonia.

Married by Justice Mingle.

The Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel in its marriage notices has the following: In Centre Hall, Pa., January 15, 1902, by William B. Mingle, J. P., Geo. T. Williams, of Kishacoquillas and Mary G. Bennett, of Lewistown.

Mrs. Thompson Goes to Hospital.

Mrs. James I. Thompson, of Lemont, Monday was taken to the Presbyterian hospital to have an operation performed for a tumorous growth. The lady has been in Philadelphia for a week or more at private quarters preparing for the surgical operation.

Old Citizens of Boalsburg.

Major William Harrison Miller, who is eighty-six years of age, is improving in health, after an illness of some time.

The next oldest citizen in that place is Daniel Keller, who celebrated his eighty-fourth year Saturday.

Bottorf-Reiber.

The announcement of the marriage of Calvin Bottorf and Mrs. Catharine Reiber, both of Colyer, will be news to many of the Reporter readers. The event took place in the Bellefonte Methodist parsonage by Rev. Dr. Shriner, on Tuesday.

Entertainment Feb. 1.

Prof. Sheckler will give a fine entertainment in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening, Feb. 1, with powerful calcium light stereopticons. Among the subjects are American scenery, Pan-American Exposition, life and assassination of President McKinley, and life motion and still pictures. Admission 10 and 20 cents.

Keith's Theatre.

John L. Stoddard's new illustrated lecture on the predictions at Oberammergau will attract many of the local clergymen. The 'cycle whirl, Cinquevalli, Joe Maxwell, the Viadis sisters on the trapeze, Galleti's performing monkeys, Fred Nebio, the popular monologuist, are only a few of the features to be seen at Keith's.

Phosphate.

You will do well to order your phosphate early, not because you need fear that the supply will be exhausted, but you can get it to your barn at a time when time is not so valuable to you. I sell all grades, and at the lowest possible figures. A trial on spring crops will prove the value of the goods.

D. W. BRADFORD.

He Scrambled Out.

Ira Foreman, son of Edward Foreman, a stirring lad of seven years, escaped drowning more by sheer luck than good management by his playmates. Ira and a number of other little children went to a pond in a field to skate, and while sliding over the smooth surface of the ice, it broke. There was a crash, and next thing Ira was in water up to his neck. When the splash was over, the youngster was all under water and ice except his head. His playmates had fled, but after considerable tugging he managed to pull his body and feet from the water and mud and scrambled out.

THE TOWNSHIP CAUCUS.

Over Two Hundred Democrats Register Their Preferences for Township Offices.

The Potter township caucus held at Centre Hill Saturday afternoon was the largest recorded for many years. Local candidates had canvassed the districts, and implored the voters to turn out and give them a boost. The voters did so. There was a great stir about the "Hill" all day Saturday. Voters came from all directions, on foot and in buggies, sleds and sleighs. Over one hundred conveyances were lined up to hitching posts and fences.

There was great interest manifested in the nomination of nearly every candidate, yet all electioneering was done in a fair way, politically speaking, and harmony prevailed.

The tickets nominated by Democrats and Republicans are as follows:

South Precinct.—Judge of Election.
D—F. A. Carson.
R—Edward Allison.
Inspector. D—J. W. F reman.
R—George W. Smith.
Registration Assessor. D—W. W. Royer.

West Precinct.—Judge of Election.
D—George W. Spangler.
R—Jonas Smith.
Inspector. D—J. J. Jordan.
R— —— Smith.
Registration Assessor. D—D. G. Fortney.

North Precinct.—Judge of Election.
D—Henry Homan.
R—George Sweeney.
Inspector. D—Samuel Koch.
R—James Stah'.
Registration Assessor. D—J. J. T. y'or.
R—Edward Durst.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

School Directors. D—D. K. Keller and W. W. McCormick. R—Samuel Durst and Jac. Sharer.
Constable. D—Philip C. Frank. R—Thomas Palmer.
Justice of the Peace. D—J. S. Housman. R—James B. Strohm.
Supervisors. D—John C. Kuhn and Frank Bogdan. R—Samuel Bible and J. T. Smith.
Town Clerk. D—Arthur Lee. R—Wm. Stump.
Overseer. D—J. L. Bartges. R—George W. W. Gingerich.
Auditor. D—G. H. Emerick. R—J. F. McCoy.

THE VOTE.

Justice of the Peace—Houseman, 115; Foreman, 110. Constable—Frank, 124; Horner, 77; McClintic, 24; Smetzler, 13. Supervisor—Bogdan, 145; Krumrine, 40; Kuhn, 177; Farner, 43.

The Town Caucus.

The Democratic Caucus Saturday night was fairly well attended. Most of the candidates were nominated by acclamation. D. J. Meyer was made chairman, W. H. Bartholomew and R. D. Foreman secretaries. The nominations are as follows:

Judge of Election, Wm. McClenahan.
Inspector, C. W. Boozer.
School Directors, H. G. Strohmeier, John G. Dauberman, J. Frank Smith.
Overseer F. E Arney.
Councilmen, John Puff, C. W. Luse, C. W. Slack.
Constable, W. H. Runkle.
High Constable, Louis Sunday.

REPUBLICAN.

Judge of Election, John Spicher.
Inspector, Howard Fetterolf.
School Directors, W. A. Boal, A. P. Krape, B. D. Brisbin.
Councilmen, W. A. Odenkirk, George M. Boal.
Constable, J. W. Meyer.
Auditor, J. A. Reesman.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Co, to Ellis Lytle, Oct. 12, 1901, 50 acres, Ferguson Twp.—$200.

James W. Rupp, et ux, to Emma J. Hinds, Jan. 7, 1902, Aaronsburg.—$500.

At the Point of Death.

Bruce Garman, one of the managers of the Garman House, Bellefonte, at this writing 10 a. m., Thursday, is at the point of death.

Measles at 82.

David Feidler, who lives close to Paradise church, between Penn Hall and Coburn, has been seriously ill with the measles. He is in his eighty-second year, but has a decidedly plain case of measles.

Measles at Penn Hall.

Penn Hall is having the measles in full force. Only two families in the town are without a measle patient. The primary school has been closed for the past two weeks.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry Auman, Bellefonte.
Ethel E. Kellerman, Bellefonte.

Robert B. Ward, Bellefonte.
Bessie Eavey, Bellefonte.

Calvin S. Bottorf, Colyer.
Katie Reiber, Colyer.

Chas. Bottorf, Colyer.
Minnie S. Fahringer, Colyer.

Pebbles in Critter's Stomach.

Clyde Condo is exhibiting three pebbles that were taken from the stomach of a beef that he killed some time ago. The total weight of the three pebbles is almost two ounces, the largest weighing one ounce. The animal, as shown by it's brand, was shipped from Indian Territory, and no doubt carried the stones in its stomach for a long time, as they were worn very smooth. No derangement of the stomach could be observed.

Bell Co. Loses Case.

The United States Circuit Court handed down a decision which may affect the telephone business of the entire country. The Court finds that the John J. Carty patent, which the American Bell Telephone Company has relied upon to give it a monopoly of the party line service in the rural districts, is invalid. The case will be carried higher. The Carty device is on a multiple circuit plan, and the patent was granted in 1891.

HON. FRED IKELER TO BE HERE.

An Opportunity to Hear a First Class Man from the Rostrum.

The local institute to be held at Centre Hall February 21 and 22 will be opened Friday evening with a nights' entertainment by Hon. Fred Ikeler, of Bloomsburg. He is a lawyer, member of the legislature, politician, orator. He comes with the best possible recommendations for being able to entertain an audience from the rostrum. A few of the kind words spoken in behalf of Mr. Ikeler and his lecture, "Political Agitators," are appended:

Hon. Wm. M. Allison, of Spring Mills, has this to say: "Mr. Ikeler is a No. 1, all 'round man; a fine talker, and one whom no one will need hesitate to go to hear. He is a fine man."

"Mr. Ikeler is an oratorical wonder."—Philadelphia Press.

"Our people were more than pleased with the lecture on "Agitators" delivered by Hon. Fred Ikeler."—J. George Becht, Supt. of Schools of Lycoming County, Pa.

"I have had the pleasure of hearing Hon Fred Ikeler's lecture on 'Agitators." It is a masterly, logical, entertaining lecture, and held the audience from start to finish." Dr. Warren Darst, Institute Instructor and Educator, Ada, Ohio.

"The lecture by Mr. Fred Ikeler on "Agitators", delivered before the Jefferson Liberty Society at its special exercises of Thursday evening was a master-piece. The speaker showed that he was master of the occasion and impressed his audience from the first to the last. He is certainly a brilliant orator." Muncy "Luminary."

"We cannot refrain from referring to the most excellent lecture delivered by Mr. Fred Ikeler, of Bloomsburg, Pa. His subject, "Agitators," was handled in a powerful manner, the lecturer at times reaching the highest flights of oratory. Mr. Ikeler brought tears to the eyes of many and simply outdid himself in touching the hearts of his large and refined audience. Again, in picturing Sheridan's dash at Winchester, he held the audience spellbound. Mr. Ikeler has decided ability as an orator of the first class. Let us have him again." "Greencastle Pilot."

GENERAL LOCALS.

See our flannels for waists at 15 cents per yard—C. P. Long.

Landlord Simon P. King will remain landlord at the Coburn House for another year.

Pennsylvania experiment station announces that the soil of the northern counties is especially fitted for the culture of the sugar beet.

The Bellefonte Electric Railway Company was chartered at Harrisburg Tuesday. The capital stock is $30,000. The stock holders are all foreign.

Among others who attended the funeral of J. W. Smith, at Potters Mills, last week, were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Goss of Pine Grove Mills.

Senator Spooner introduced a canal bill approved by the Administration, leaving the choice to the President, but giving the Panama route the preference.

George Breon celebrated his eighteenth birthday Monday evening by inviting a number of young people to his home, where the evening was spent in a most pleasant way.

Republican State Chairman Reeder says the majority of the members of the State Committee whom he has consulted are in favor of holding the State convention on June 11.

The sick about Potters Mills are Alice Decker, Mrs. John Auman, Mrs. Anna McClenahan, John Campbell, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Michael Smith. Grandmother Smith is improving.

Alexander McCoy, of Potters Mills, Friday drove to Jersey Shore, where his son Samuel McCoy lives. He was accompanied to Mill Hall by Miss Sallie McClenahan.

The stalwarts have secured control of the Northumberland county Republican organization, and it is the intention to do up farmer Congressman Culp and eliminate him from politics in that county.

The publishers of Broadway Magazine do not believe in freakiness, but the unique and the striking appeals to them. Some of the features in the February Broadway Magazine are remarkable in this respect.

Mr. Hower died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Lewistown. He was the father of Prof. C. E. Hower, who taught school at Boalsburg, later at Lewistown and is now at Mahoney City.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. George C. Hall, rector of the Wilmington, Del., church, arrived in Boalsburg, Tuesday. She was called home to assist in taking care of her sister, Miss Clara Keller, whose mental powers are vanishing.

S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville, advertises a lot of seasonable goods at knock-down prices, which will be to the interest of the reader to look after. Mr. Swartz does not do things by halves, and has placed the figures so low on these goods that they can not fail to sell them.

The Old Fellows festival held at Pine Grove Mills last week netted the organization $212 00. The watch contest brought in $73 00, and both the contestants, Misses Annie Roush and Annie Markle, were given watches. Miss Ella Confer secured a splendid rug. A handsome chair was won by Daniel I. Irvin, of Penn'a Furnace. Much of the success of the festival is said to have been due to the services rendered by the orchestra.

Cloth only 50 cents per yard—C. P. Long.

DEATHS.

Nettie, wife of Porter Burket, of Stormstown, died at her home in that place, Thursday evening of last week. She had been ill about one week, death resulting from strangulated hernia. She had been sweeping out the church at Stormstown when in some manner she strained herself resulting as above stated. An operation was performed Monday previous by Doctors Burket and Thompson but it failed to relieve her.

Deceased was born at Fairbrook, sixty-two years ago. Her maiden name was Nettie Glenn. Surviving her are her husband and three sons. The sons are Ira, merchant, and John, undertaker both of Stormstown, and Frank, a doctor at Cleveland, Ohio. She also leaves four sisters.

Mrs. Hettie S. Tidlow, widow of the late B. F. Tidlow died Saturday morning at 2 o'clock at her home in Flemington, aged seventy-five years. Her son, W. F. Tidlow, and daughter, Mrs. F. W. Clark, both of Flemington survive. The funeral took place from the house Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment in Flemington cemetery. Mrs. Tidlow was born in Nittany valley. Her maiden name was Allison. She was the daughter of the late Archibald Allison. Her life was spent in Clinton county and for nearly fifty years she had been a resident of Flemington.

Thomas Stover died at his home at Lavonia, Tuesday of this week, after having reached an advanced age. The deceased belongs to the old Stover family in lower Penns Valley. For some years he lived in Illinois, but about thirty years ago he returned to his present home.

One daughter, Mrs. John DeLong, who lives at Lavonia, and one brother, Elias, of Rebersburg, survive.

Mrs. Mary Z. Zeigler, widow of John Zeigler, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Decker, at Centre Hill, a short time ago. Her age was forty-five years, five months and twenty-nine days. She is survived by six children—five daughters and one son. Interment took place at Georges Valley, Rev. Shultz officiating.

Guy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zettle, of Penn Hall, died this, Thursday, morning after an illness of about one week of catarrh. His age was two years. The parents are members of the Georges Valley Lutheran church. The funeral has not been arranged at this writing.

Died from Burns.

A little child of Michael Wance, of Kreamerville, while alone in the house set its clothing on fire. Before its mother, who was near by the house, could reach the little one and render assistance, it was so badly burned that death followed Wednesday.

Evangelical Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania conference over which Bishop Dubbs, of Chicago, will preside, of the United Evangelical church will convene at Lock Haven, Thursday, March 6th. About 200 ministerial and lay delegates will attend the conference.

The conference embraces the district from Wayland, N. Y., to Baltimore Md., and Altoona on the west to the Susquehanna river on the east.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Two inches of snow Wednesday.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Melrose cloth for waists, in lovely colors—C. P. Long.

Ex-Sheriff R. D. Peck has been appointed postmaster at Lock Haven.

Two of Harry Fishburn's children, at Potters Mills, have fallicular tonsilitis.

A young son of Wm. Sweeney, at Potters Mills, is threatened with pneumonia.

Earl Fleming's condition this, Thursday, morning points to an attack of typhoid fever.

'Squire J. H. Reifsnyder, while in Mifflinburg beginning of this week, fell and broke his arm.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 4—Tuesday, on the Allison farm at Spring Mills, G. A. Zerby, horses, cattle, farm implements and household goods. pd.

MARCH 4, Tuesday, Elmer McClellan, one mile west of Tusseyville, 4 work horses, 5 cows, 15 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs, 8 are brood sows, balance are shoats running from 60 to 70 pounds, 12 sheep, and farm implements.

MARCH 5—Wednesday, Charles Frazier, one and one-half miles west of Potters Mills; horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, harness, etc., and three-fifth interest in 16 acres of grain.

MARCH 8—Jacob Detwiler, near Tusseyville, Pa.

MARCH 10—Monday, George W. Glace, two miles west of Centre Hall, on Brush Valley road; two horses, cows, farm implements, etc. Will also offer his farm for sale at same time. Farm contains seventy-five acres; in good condition; good buildings, and a pleasant home.

MARCH 15—Samuel Bible, 1 mile north west of Potters Mills.

MARCH 18—Jonas Bible, 1½ miles south west of Centre Hill on the David L. Kerr farm.

MARCH 20—W. H. Stiver, between Centre Hill and Potters Mills

MARCH 21—James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall.

MARCH 25—Wm. Zerby, west of Spring Mills.

MARCH 27—D. M. McCool, near farmers Mills, on the Ross farm.

The Weather.

		Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Rain Fall.
Thursday, Jan.	23	30 deg.	22 deg.	.....
Friday, "	24	37	9	.....
Saturday, "	25	42	14	.....
Sunday, "	26	37	14	.....
Monday, "	27	30	8	.....
Tuesday, "	28	22	2	.....
Wednesday, "	29	35	13	.....
Rain fall,	in.	Snow	4.00 in.	

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

OUR MOTTO: To make each year better than the last. Now this is not meant so much from a pecuniary standpoint; we want to blend our efforts to make more friends, to give greater satisfaction in serving our trade; to give, if possible, a closer attention, not only to leading to low prices, but in maintaining the high standard that has these few years characterized our business.

Your friendship we cannot expect to win unless we prove to you that we are loyal and true to our claims. Watch us, and point out our faults whenever you have the opportunity, for we do not claim to be perfect, and we are willing to receive the advice from our friends, for our business is mutual and every customer is a partner. We wish to quote some prices and call your attention to a few specialties:

2 cakes laundry soap, 5c.
Package coffee, 2 lbs., 25c.
Fancy Oregon prunes, 10c lb.
None Such mince meat, 10c.
Buckwheat flour, 12 lbs. 35c.
Roller flour, Snow Flake, $1.00.
Fancy cream cheese, 16c.
3 8-inch mill files, 2 c.
18-inch hand saw, 25c.
Full size hand saw, 50c,
Slaw cutters, 25c.
Rifle powder, 25c lb.
Glass washboard, 35c.
Good matches, 1 dozen boxes, 10c.
No. 1 good broom, 25c.
Felt window blinds, 10c.
Oiled window blinds, 25c,
Set Mrs. Potts irons, nickled, 90c.
Table oil cloth, 1¼ yds. wide, 15c.
Clothes wringer, $1.35.
American washer, $3.50.
Set of bits, 12, from ¼ to 1 in., $1.50.
Cobbler's outfit, 65c.

Building paper, 500 square feet, 40c.
Chain pump, for 10 ft. cistern, $3.50.
Men's canvas gloves, 10c.
Men's dress shoes, $1.25.
Ladie's dress shoes, $1.25.
Envelopes, 25 in pack, 3c.
Good buggy whip, 10c.
Part raw-hide whip, 25c.
All raw-hide whip, 50c.
Mokey red Handkerchief, 3 for 10c.
Webster's Dictionary, 1500 pages, 75c.
Men's heavy suspenders, 25c.
Dinner bucket, 25c.
One gallon galvanized oil can, 25c.
Coffee mill, holds 1 lb., 35c.
Japan paper napkins, per 100, 25c.
10 qt. tin bucket, 15c.
Half-bushel measure, 75 cents.
Boy's suspenders, 5c.
Coal hods, 25c.
Coal shovel, 5c.
Tin cuspidor, 10c.
Dog chains, 10c.

Some Specialties.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cranberries, Nuts of all kinds, Oysters, Fresh Fish, Apples, Dried Fruits, Dates, Figs, Oyster Shell.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, Apple Butter, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Smoked Sausage, in fact, all kinds of produce.

THE STAR.

Special

Clearance Sale

OF Winter Goods

For a Short Time Only.

The time has come when we commence to think and plan for SPRING TRADE, and we have decided to sell

Winter Goods Regardless of Cost.

We must have room, and have marked goods at - - - - -

Prices that Will Sell Them.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the different articles and the way we have cut prices.

Come and see for yourself that we mean just what we say. DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, MEN'S SWEATERS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND COMFORTS must go.

A Few Specialties to Think Over.

Spring Wheat Flour, 60c a sack; Prunes, 6 lbs for 25c; 49 piece Tea Set, $2.48; Baking Soda, 4c lb.; Fine Select Raisins, 3 lb. for 25c; 3 Packs Old Nut Tobacco, 10c. Tomatoes are away up, but we have them at 10c per can. . . . . .

Remember this is the place to get High Prices for Country Produce.

Meyer & Musser.

SPRING IS APPROACHING . . . .

which will cause the thoughtful housewife to look forward for material for Spring Sewing.

You will find

C. P. Long's Store

Headquarters for

Muslins . . . .
Sheetings . . .
Bed-Ticking .
Towelings . .
Calicoes . . .
Ginghams . . .

Produce of all kinds wanted.

COURT NEWS . . . . .

(Continued from First Page.)

towsky; continued.

The court granted the original road view in Haines township. In Gregg township the re-view was supported by the court.

The report of the grand jury, as follows, was filed Tuesday afternoon and they were discharged.

That they acted upon nine bills, and found three not true; they found the public buildings in good repair; recommended the remodeling and refurnishing of the Commissioners' and Treasurer's offices, and repointing and repairing of the jail wall.

All traverse jurors were discharged Tuesday evening, when court adjourned till Wednesday afternoon at which time the accounts and miscellaneous business of the orphan's court were disposed of. Court then adjourned for the week.

The cases of Kulp & Co. vs. Hough will occupy the greater part of next week's court. These are ejectment cases, and are of great interest. Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, and John M. Dale represent Kulp, and Orvis, Bower & Orvis and Reeder and Quigley will defend Hough.

Read S. M. Swartz's adv.

See our nice line of calicoes—C. P. Long.

Will Keller, east of town, has the measles.

Leave your laundry at the Reporter office. Good work guaranteed. All articles lost will be paid for.